

JUNE 24 83

Campaign under way

On Monday the parties move their election campaigns into top gear and *The Times* is poised to put it all into focus with news coverage, analysis and comment that will be comprehensive and authoritative.

The Spectrum Page starts a three-part analysis on the men who run each party leader's campaign - the men who help decide the dominant issues.

Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Barbara Castle and John Pardoe will each give their trenchant views of the battle as it develops. Geoffrey Smith provides daily analysis and comment, starting on Tuesday. David Watt will be giving his authoritative views on how the campaign is shaping up.

Every day, *The Times* will be providing the most intelligent guide to the election: profiling the key constituencies where results will be decisive, monitoring the leading campaigners' speeches, exposing and analysing all the issues, large and small. Plus Frank Johnson's own lighter reflections on the campaign.

Home loan rate rise warning

Mr Gerald Kaufman, shadow environment secretary, yesterday accused the building societies of artificially holding down the mortgage rate until after the election. Earlier in the day the Building Societies Association said that a change in the rate before the election was unlikely.

Peace challenge

Two Greenham Common peace women are taking their challenge to the polls by standing, in a "purely symbolic" way, against the Prime Minister, in her Finchley and Barnet seat, and the Secretary of State for Defence, in his Henley constituency.

Gun runners

Three Irishmen, Gabriel Megahy, Colin Meehan, and Eamon Meehan and an American, Andrew Duggan, were found guilty by a New York court of running guns to the IRA Provisionals. They face jail sentences of up to 35 years each.

Marbles fight

A campaign by Miss Melina Mercouri, the Greek Minister of Culture, for the return of the Elgin Marbles, has been endorsed by the Athens Cabinet and a formal claim will be lodged.

Drought plague

Drought continues to plague the Third World. In southern India reservoirs are running dry as the monsoon fails for the third year. But in Ethiopia food aid is getting through.

Dacre explains

Lord Dacre reflects on the muddle and misinformation that surrounded the "discovery" of the forged Hitler diaries.

Merger setback

The Reading chairman, Frank Waller, and two directors who had supported Robert Maxwell's proposed merger of Oxford United and Reading football clubs, have resigned. A merger now seems most unlikely.

Saturday

In today's edition of *Saturday*, Stewart Tendler casts an eye on the growing pastime of fly fishing. Also included in the eight-page arts and leisure section are travel articles on Egypt, the new Disney fantasy world and on Tuscany; the Duke of Edinburgh's design awards; drink on summer wines; family life in Windsor and news of the forthcoming week's events in the arts.

Leader page 9
Letters: On Solzhenitsyn, from Mr P Farr, and others; Service chaplains, from Capt C Ward, RN; Planning, from Mr P J Purton
Leading articles: Top salaries; Russia and Syria; Spies and Civil Service
Features, page 8
Sir Richard Attenborough replies to criticism of *Gandhi*; David Butler on how TV could tip the election balance
Obituary, page 10
Dr Fridi Phanomyong, M Max Blout

Home News	2-4	Law Report	7
Overseas	5, 6	Religion	10
Arts	10	Sale Room	2
Business	11-16	Science	2
Church	18	Sport	17-19
Court	19	TV & Radio	21
Crossword	22	Universities	20
Diary	22	Weather	22
Events	22	Wills	10

CND chief comes under attack from papal envoy

By Clifford Longley and Nicholas Timmins

The Pope's representative in Britain has questioned the good faith of Mr Bruce Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), saying that he may be deliberately serving Soviet interests.

The Apostolic Pro-Nuncio, Mr Bruno Heim, who has the status of an ambassador, said in a reply to letters from members of the public that those who campaign for unilateral disarmament may be "useful idiots", or blinkered idealists, or they may be "consciously sharing the Soviet aggressiveness and ideology".

Which of those possibilities applied "would have to be judged in individual cases even in that of Bruce Kent".

The terms of the letter were described by the Roman Catholic Bishop in East London, Mr Guzzardi, as "hardly believable, in fact incredible". Another senior Roman Catholic churchman, who preferred not to be named, said it was "total rubbish".

Father Kieran Conry, Mr Heim's private secretary, said yesterday that the pro-nuncio was out of the country, and the letter expressed his personal views, not those of the Holy See. There had been no communication from the Pope concerning Mr Kent's position in CND at any time.

Nevertheless Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, said to regret deeply this attack on Mr Kent's integrity. He completely disagreed with it.

The existence of the letter

was known in Archbishop's House, Westminster, and it explains why the cardinal stage-managed a public demonstration of good will towards Mr Kent last Monday.

At short notice, they each attended a reception in London for the visiting American bishop, Mr Thomas Guzzardi, and each made a short speech expressing their mutual respect. A source close to Cardinal Hume said: "That was our comment on the letter".

Embarrassment in the church is increased because a general election campaign is under way, with unilateralism as a key issue and Conservative propagandists making much the same charges against the CND as those made by Mr Heim.

His letter bears the date May 4, but his private secretary said it was still being sent out, with an extract from a statement on the morality of nuclear deter-



Mr Heim: Letter upsets his staff

rence made by the Pope last year.

The letter says that the pro-nuncio's own attitude is against unilateral nuclear disarmament, and points out that propaganda in favour of it in the West "is regarded with much favour in the East". The letter is written in the third person, although Father Conry confirmed that it was drafted by Mr Heim.

It continues: "Unilateralists, therefore, are carrying out a one-sided campaign, and it is clear which side it benefits most."

"Whether those doing so are consciously sharing the Soviet aggressiveness (sic) and ideology, or belong to the great number of the well-known 'useful idiots', or, again, are blinkered idealists would have to be judged in individual cases, even in that of Bruce Kent."

It appears to be no secret in church circles that some of Mr Heim's staff were most unhappy with the letter on the ground that the papal diplomatic service should not be seen to involve itself in national political controversies in such a way. One well-placed churchman called it a "diplomatic gaffe".

Mr Heim is known to have been in correspondence with Mr Edward Leigh, who is prospective Conservative candidate and a member of the Committee for Peace with Freedom, which is headed by Mr Winston Churchill, Conservative MP for Stretford.

Continued on back page, col 1

Syria rejects peace terms for Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

President Assad of Syria categorically refused yesterday to accept the present terms of the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal proposals. He told the Lebanese Foreign Minister that the agreement - which provides for the departure of up to 25,000 Israeli soldiers but also for a token Israeli "security" presence in Southern Lebanon - undermines Lebanon's sovereignty and independence, subjugates Lebanon to Israeli and imperialist dominance, and constitutes a grave danger to Syria's security.

The Lebanese Government fears that without a parallel Syrian withdrawal, the Israeli will move their troops back to the Awali river just north of Sidon and stay there, effectively partitioning Lebanon together with the Syrians.

Whether to cover such a limited withdrawal, or for some other, less predictable purpose, the Israelis sent a long convoy of tanks and armoured personnel carriers up from their border yesterday to the West Beirut perimeter.

Between Khalde at the southern end of the Beirut international airport and the ruined town of Damour, the Israelis had last night positioned 22 Merkava tanks and well over 60 tracked personnel carriers. At the same time, the three grey-painted tanks of Major Sead Haddad's pro-Israeli private army were driven

away from their revetments guarding the Awali river bridge outside Sidon. "It was unclear whether the Israelis were about to take over duties there, but a large number of Israeli troops carrying trucks moved through Sidon during the day."

President Assad's rejection, however, may not have been final. Mr Elie Salem, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, apparently came away from his talks in Damascus with the impression that the Syrians might become more amenable if they were to receive their own security guarantees in the Bekaa Valley and some sign from the Americans that the return of occupied Syrian Golan could be included in a revised version of President Reagan's peace plan for the Middle East.

It was probably not by chance that, as Mr Salem flew out of Damascus yesterday morning, Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, arrived in the Syrian capital for talks on what the Syrians coyly referred to as "current events".

Mr Arafat was in fact discussing the terms on which his own guerrillas in Lebanon - who are positioned with the Syrians in the Bekaa and in the northern city of Tripoli - might be prepared to withdraw. The PLO has been demanding assurances from the Lebanese Government that the 400,000 or so Palestinian civilians in Lebanon should be protected from harassment or attack, either by the Phalangist militia or by officers of the Lebanese Deuxieme Bureau.

Given the procrastination of the PLO when their evacuation from Beirut was under discussion last year, it could be several weeks - even months - before any coherent policy emerges.

The dominant question in Lebanon is how long the Israelis will be prepared to wait for some sign of movement by the Syrians and the PLO.

Curbs eased, page 5
Leading article, page 9

Lava flow overwhelms Etna blast attempt

From Our Correspondent, Rome

Blasting to divert Mount Etna's lava flow away from inhabited areas, scheduled for yesterday afternoon, was postponed for several hours after the erupting volcano's lava overwhelmed the man-made barricade where the 50 explosive charges were to have been placed.

Fire brigades from the Catania area piled jets of water in an attempt to prevent the incandescent lava from invading the site. The aim was to blow open a 15-yard gap, leading along a specially dug channel into an uninhabited basin.

The operation, the first of its kind in a populated area, is

designed to remove any danger to three townships on Etna's southern slopes. It is under the direction of Mr Lennart Ahlsten, a Swedish explosives expert, and is being supervised by Signor Loris Fortuna, the Minister for Civil Defence.

At its nearest point lava from the eruption, which started on March 28, has got to within two miles of the village of Ragalna, at 3,300ft. Although the summit of Etna is just over 10,700ft, the main threat comes from a crater at about 7,050ft.

The funicular, an hotel, three restaurants, a forestry station and a number of houses have already been destroyed.

Coal chief punched by miners

Miners kicked and punched the director of the National Coal Board in Scotland, Mr Albert Wheeler, yesterday after he had announced the closure of their pit.

About 200 men surged forward as Mr Wheeler left talks with the unions at Cardowan Colliery, Glasgow. He was forced against a wall and kicked and punched before being led to safety. But he was not seriously hurt.

Coal Board officials called for the police as Mr Wheeler expressed his disgust.

"We expected a reaction, but not quite like this. I cannot believe members of the mining community would act like this."

Mr Wheeler was shielded by his deputy director, Mr John Loudon, who had his glasses broken.

The attack came at a local hall outside the colliery. When the police arrived, Mr Harry Steele, a local union official pleaded with the men not to repeat the incident.

Mr Wheeler, aged 49, had earlier told officials of the National Union of Mineworkers of the decision to shut the mine within five weeks.

He said Cardowan had lost £8m last year and would lose around £10m this year. Productivity at the pit was 40 per cent of the national average. It was a pit that could not compare with any other in Scotland, he said.

The 1,100 miners were offered transfers to three other Scottish collieries: Polkmet in West Lothian; Polmaise, outside Stirling; and Longannet in Fife, with cash inducements of up to £1,500 a man.

Mr Michael McGahey, left-wing leader of the Scottish miners, told Mr Wheeler there was no way the closure would be accepted.

The unions will now take the issue through Scottish area and national conciliation procedures, which could delay closure for several weeks.



End of the Grimond era

Mr Jo Grimond, former leader of the Liberal Party, leaving the House of Commons yesterday for the last time as an MP. After 33 years representing the Orkney and Shetland, Mr Grimond is not standing in next month's election. He announced his departure from active politics

last November, declaring that 70, the age he reaches at the end of July, was a "reasonable age to retire". He is regarded by contemporary Liberals as their spiritual leader and mentor, a figure of great personal magnetism and intellectual originality. (Photograph: John Voos.)

Beware Tory brainwashers, says Foot

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Tory brainwashers were working overtime to represent the Government's disastrous record as a success. Mr Michael Foot said yesterday. George Orwell would marvel at their efforts but another four years of Tory "success" would mean the end of Britain as a great industrial nation.

The leader of the Opposition, within hours of the dissolution of the Parliament elected in 1979, was opening Labour's campaign in Wales, in the marginal seat of Carmarthen.

Labour's Dr Roger Thomas, elected in 1979, is again being challenged there by Mr Gwynfor Evans of Plaid Cymru, the father figure of Welsh nationalism, who has held the seat twice before, from 1966 to 1970 and from 1974 to 1979.

Mr Foot made the Conservatives' industrial record his main

target, but also attacked other jobs, prosperity, tax cuts, industrial peace, and law and order. We might not have believed all their promises but no one could have conceived that they would create such disasters.

"Who would have voted for them if they had known that they would have destroyed more jobs than the previous eight governments had created? That they would... than double VAT within days and more than double inflation within a year? That the crime rate would rise by a third? That they would increase prescription charges by 600 per cent, from 20p to £1.40?"

Mr Foot said that only four years ago, when Labour left office, unemployment had been falling and inflation had been

below or close to single figures for a year and a half. There were more people at work than ever before, and the best levels of public service the country had experienced.

By May, 1979 the clouds of the winter of discontent had passed, he said. There was industrial peace and a new agreement with the trade unions.

"If Labour had stayed in office we could have become one of the most prosperous nations in the world. The best that might be said about this Government was that it stumbled blindly into the disasters of the last four years. But it did not - it dogmatically chose this course, claiming that it was the only way to get the economy right."

Mr Foot said that the country had suffered "torments and evils almost unimaginable in 1979", and had foisted on it the idea that in difficult economic circumstances there could not be jobs but must be inadequate education and health services.

The difficult economic circumstances were largely the fault of government policies. What Labour offered was a chance to right these evils and start working for the future. It would harness new technology to enhance lives and the productive power of Britain.

"We will prepare for a future educational system that will give our children the skills they need," Mr Foot said. "We will rebuild and expand the compassionate social services which benefit all our people."

Continued on back page, col 4

Steel call for summit to speed arms talks

By Our Political Staff

Making an appeal for an East-West summit meeting to give new political impetus to the talks on nuclear and conventional disarmament, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said yesterday that it should not be organized as a "gimmick" but with a view to gaining real progress.

He defended the policy of the Liberal/Social Democratic Alliance on the deployment of cruise missiles in the United Kingdom and Europe, which is to make the decision dependent on progress made at the Geneva talks.

Mr Steel saw the proposal to deploy them in Britain as a way of pressing the Soviet Union to cut forward with new offers to cut down the deployment of SS20 missiles. The Labour

Party's decision to refuse such deployment he saw as an encouragement to the Russian leaders to be obdurate.

"It is a scandal that seven years have passed without the heads of the United States and the Soviet Union actually having a meeting," Mr Steel said.

Mr Steel, who was being interviewed on BBC Radio by Mr J Young, was reminded that Mrs Thatcher had said a week ago that she was not willing to go to Moscow to meet Mr Andropov but would do so "on neutral ground".

The Liberal leader said that he did not like this "dancing around" the issue - the more talk there could be between the leaders of the Soviet block and the Western block, the better.

Police probe missing millions

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Warwickshire police are to investigate one of the biggest and most complex cases of its kind ever handled by provincial police.

The Director of Public Prosecutions has asked the Warwickshire force to investigate the affairs of Mr Keith Hunt, a bachelor aged 34, the Warwick-based financier who disappeared from Britain on April 17. He is at the centre of a £10m investment mystery and is now thought to be in either Italy or Spain.

The police involvement followed a meeting between members of the DPP staff and the Department of Trade which has appointed a provisional liquidator to wind up a number of companies connected with Mr Hunt.

Detective Chief Superintendent Daniel Wright, head of Warwickshire CID, has been taken off all other duties to concentrate on the Hunt case. He will work with a back-up team in liaison with departmental officials and the DPP staff.

Mr Peter Joslin, Deputy Chief Constable of Warwickshire, said yesterday: "The investigation into the companies controlled by Mr Hunt will be an extremely complex one. The amount involved is in the millions of pounds."

The demands of such an investigation on a police force the size of Warwickshire's would be very great. He said a team of his officers was already engaged with West Midlands Fraud Squad on the inquiry involving Mr Robert Chatwin,

who disappeared earlier this year and is now being held in connection with missing jewellery at Denia, Spain.

The headquarters of Mr Hunt's company, Exchange Securities and Commodities, is in Warwick. It is thought that Mr Hunt had been entrusted with large sums of money from about 2,000 investors and much of it cannot be accounted for.

The money was to be placed on the commodities market. The Department of Trade was called in by staff who were unable to account for cash. Mr Hunt disappeared when executives of his companies sought to question him. He subsequently telephoned saying he was in Italy and that investors' money would be made good from foreign securities.

VICTORIA WINE

MAY
Wine of the month
LEMAIRE-FOULEUX
Red Burgundy
VINTAGE 1978

This... as

MANY BRANCHES SOLD OUT DUE TO MASSIVE DEMAND!

Watch out for our June Wine of the Month.

Special price.
The snip of the year at

ONLY 2.29
PER BOTTLE

5% CASE DISCOUNT

By law we are not allowed to sell alcohol to anyone under 18. Offer subject to availability, restrictions to duty or V.A.T.

VICTORIA WINE
ESTABLISHED 1961

Britain's Leading Wine Merchant

Export of Dadd work is halted

The Government has stopped the export of a Victorian painting by Richard Dadd, which was done while he was in an institution for the criminally insane. It was sold at Sotheby's in March for £550,000.

The work was bought by the Fine Art Society dealing for an anonymous bidder, and the sale price set a record at more than double the previous highest for a Victorian painting sold at auction.

A public collection in Britain has, after the Government's intervention, six months to bid for the painting, "Contraction - Oberon and Titania", painted between 1854 and 1855 in Bethlem Hospital. Richard Dadd was committed to hospital after murdering his father in 1843.

Dentist death file for DPP

Dr David Paul, the Hornsey coroner, is referring to the Director of Public Prosecutions details concerning a woman whose heart stopped while in a dentist's chair following an anaesthetic.

Mrs Rosetta Spicer, aged 49, of Somerville Road, Harrow, died 10 days later. At an inquest this week the coroner recommended urgent action to prevent dentists giving general anaesthetics without an assistant.

Tories in child care victory

Mr John Lea, a Conservative Liverpool city councillor who obtained an interim High Court injunction to stop it showing confidential social service files to people who have been in his care, yesterday had the injunction lifted when the council agreed to pay full legal costs, estimated at £3,000.

The Conservative group fear the council resolution, now rescinded in part, could harm the standard of child care. The Attorney General is taking over Mr Lea's action.

European Court plea by nurse

A mental nurse dismissed for refusing to give electro-convulsive therapy to patients is appealing to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

Mr Les Parsons, aged 31, of Nottingham, lost his claim against the Norwich Area Health Authority for unfair dismissal earlier this year. He now works for the mental health organization MIND.

3 remanded on kidnap charges

Three men accused of kidnapping the wife of John Goodwin, a convicted "jury nigger", were further remanded in custody for a week yesterday at Bow Street magistrates' court, London.

Mr Anderson, aged 21, a street trader, of Camden Road, London, was remanded for a week. Mr Anderson, aged 21, a street trader, of Camden Road, London, was remanded for a week.

Body on Downs

The body of a young woman was found yesterday on the Sussex Downs near Fford, off the A275 Lewes to Newhaven road.

Correction

The correct result for Milton Keynes in the local council elections on May 5 was as follows: MILTON KEYNES (None) C 7, Lab 5, L 3, 1 Ind. Lab gain 1 from Ind, 1 from SDP, 1 from L, gain 2 from C, 1 from Lab. New council: C 20, Lab 18, L 6, SDP 1, Ind 1.

Peace women in poll challenge to Thatcher and Heseltine

Women peace protesters at the Greenham Common air base are taking their challenge to the doorsteps of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Defence.

Miss Rebecca Johnston, aged 28, originally from Sussex, is standing for election to the Henley constituency of Mr Michael Heseltine. Mrs Simone Wilkinson, aged 37, from Cotes in the Isle of Wight, who is a member of CND's national council, intends to fight Mrs Margaret Thatcher in Finchley and Brent.

Miss Johnston said: "Our standing is purely symbolic against the two representatives of the Conservative Party who are most closely tied to defence. We want to use it as a platform to highlight our issues."

The other 20 women who are on the electoral roll at the peace camp will be using their vote if they can find a candidate in agreement with their views and the rest will go to their original homes to vote.

Last night the protesters said moves to fly in top secret nuclear equipment to Greenham Common represented typical government strategy to avoid their protest.

The Ministry of Defence confirmed that a Galaxy transporter plane had landed at the air base on May 3 carrying training equipment associated with the preparation of the base as a cruise missile site. But a spokesman declined to comment on the accusation that it was a tactic to avoid confrontation.

"We are more concerned about the expediency of the

operation in total than one aspect of it", he said.

Miss Johnston said: "We have noticed an increase in air traffic and we expected it to happen. I see it as part of the Government's strategy to avoid facing the protests of the British people against the cruise missile decision."

The women are now firmly installed on their new plot of land, yards from their old home, after their eviction by bailiffs.

Lieutenant Brian Irving, the United States Air Force information officer at the base, confirmed that a flight carrying training equipment arrived at the base on May 3.

"It was the first in a series of aircraft flights that will come in bringing equipment for the base," he said.

He denied that the aircraft was to avoid the peace women protesting at the gates and said that it had always been planned for all the equipment to be flown in, including the cruise missiles.

"One of the reasons that Greenham was chosen was because of its airstrip. I do not know exactly when things will be flown in but we are on schedule for the facilities to be ready by December this year."

Mr Wedgwood Benn has called on Mrs Thatcher to stop further police action against the Greenham Common peace women. He said in a letter to her on Thursday that police action against the women, which was shown on television as "a disgrace". Yesterday, he had received no reply.

Nuclear chances nil, WHO report says

By Nicholas Timmins

No health service in the world could cope with the effects of even a limited nuclear war, a report to the World Health Organization (WHO) has concluded.

In a report that echoes many of the conclusions of the British Medical Association's recent report on civil defence, a 10-strong international committee of experts has concluded that even a single "one megaton" attack over a large city would overwhelm a country's medical services.

"With facilities and supplies reduced the capacity of the surviving medical personnel to provide adequate care, or even to provide first aid to keep the victims alive would be next to nil", the report says. If the rest of the country was spared and all medical resources were

diverted to the target city, they still "would not suffice".

The committee, under the chairmanship of Professor Sune Bergstrom, a 1952 Nobel prizewinner in medicine, says that the number of burns injuries would range from 13,500 from a single Hiroshima-sized bomb, to 60 million in a global nuclear war. But the United States has facilities to treat "no more than 2,000 severe burns and Western Europe approximately 1,500" in specialist burns units. Britain has 106 such beds.

No health service on earth is capable of providing for the injured and dying during nuclear warfare and most casualties would probably be left without medical attention of any kind, the report says.

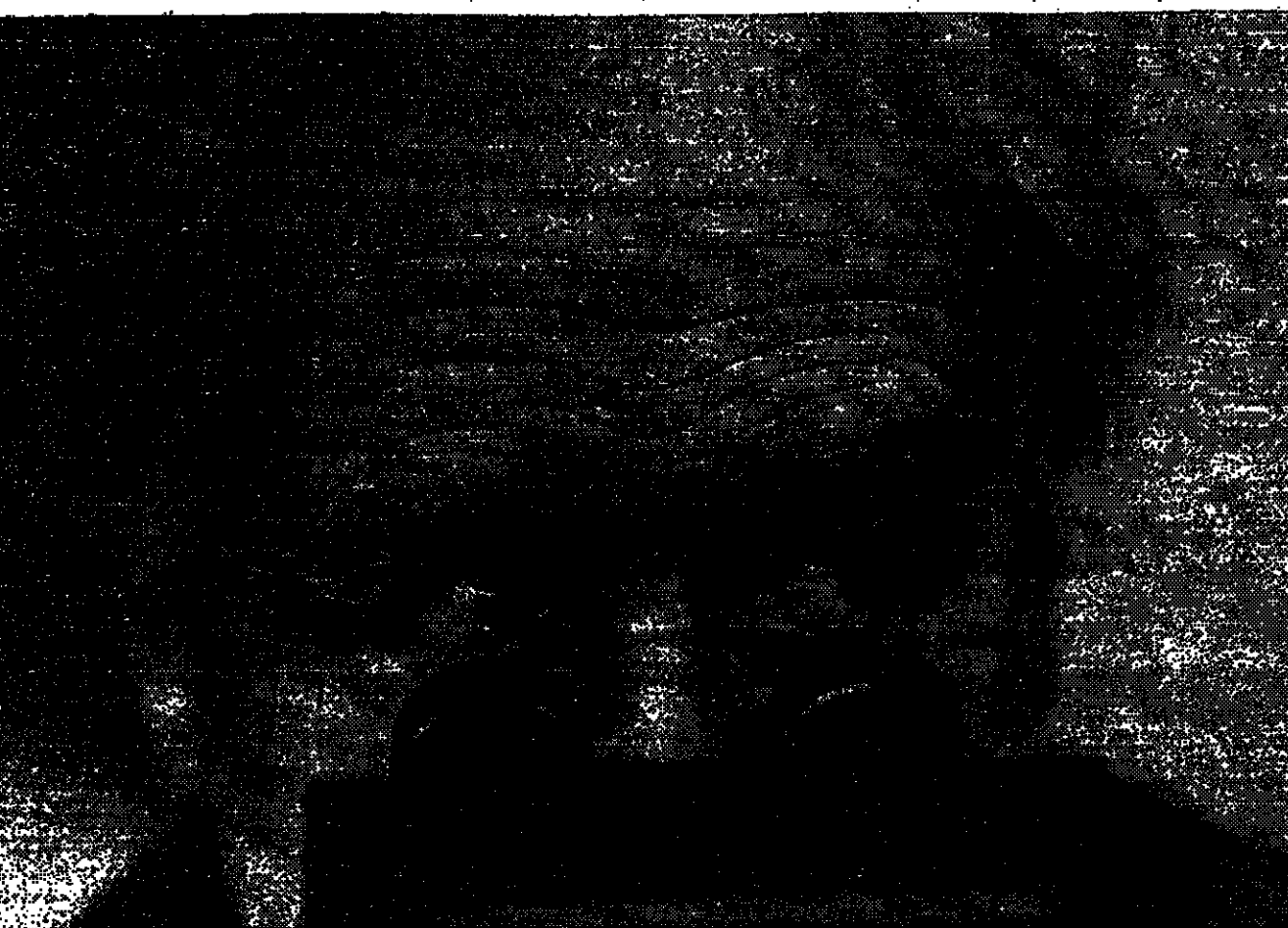
Dimbleby junior follows family's TV tradition

By Staff Reporters

Another Dimbleby is to make his debut on BBC television in a drama series based on classic works by Arthur Ransome.

Henry Dimbleby, aged 12, was spotted in the audience at a London theatre by Sophie Neville, a production assistant on the series, who thought he looked right for the leading role of Tom Dudgeon.

She approached his mother, Josceline, the cookery writer and wife of David Dimbleby, the television presenter. The next day, Henry, who has only previously appeared in school plays, was given the part. The series is called *Swallows and Amazons Forever*.



Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, examining equipment after opening the £4m forensic science laboratory at Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, yesterday (photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Police fire at petrol bombers

Forty-one petrol bombs were thrown at the security forces during two hours of violence in the Bogside area of Londonderry early yesterday.

The disturbances began on Thursday afternoon when vehicles were hijacked and set alight.

But four shots from a high-velocity weapon were fired at police vehicles in Little James Street, in the Bogside, during rioting on Thursday night, it was revealed yesterday.

An attempt was also made to burn down Littlewoods store. In Belfast, a Masonic hall was extensively damaged in an arson attack.

Army experts were examining a Vessex helicopter which came under heavy machine gun attack from the Provisional IRA on a flight over south Armagh on Thursday night. Two soldiers were wounded.

Security forces believe that as many as 10 gunmen were involved in the attack, carried out from a hillside, near the village of Silverbridge. The possibility has not been ruled out that a rapid-firing M60 machine-gun was also used.

The Rev Neil Farren said yesterday that Mrs Alice Purvis's action in putting herself between IRA gunmen and her husband, Staff Sergeant Brian Purvis, had saved his life at the expense of her own. "A true act of Christian charity," he was speaking at a requiem mass for Mrs Purvis.

Detective Patrick Kearney, aged 27, a member of the Irish Republic's anti-terrorist squad, was found shot dead in Dublin castle yesterday. His revolver was in his right hand.

The opposition Finanna Fall party is confident of winning the by-election held in the border constituency of Donegal, south-west, yesterday.

When the result is announced today special interest will centre round the number of votes given to Eddie Gallagher, aged 34, husband of British-born actress, Dr Rose Dugdale, who is serving 20 years for his part in the 1975 kidnapping of Dutch industrialist Dr Tiede Herrema.

Shortly before her execution, the queen gave the ring to a close friend, Princess Lubomirka, who succeeded in shipping a vast art collection back to Poland from France which she bequeathed to her daughters.

The sale also included a cabochon emerald and diamond brooch sent for sale by a member of the Austrian Imperial family which is

False alarms may bring police ban

From Our Correspondent, York

North Yorkshire police have threatened to boycott for three months any building where burglar alarms go off regularly.

In a letter circulated to traders, Mr David Burke, the Assistant Chief Constable, says that police cover will be withdrawn if his officers received nine false alarms from any building in a year.

But the directive has been received with disbelief by local business people.

Vivian Smith, a fashion designer, who received the letter yesterday after installing burglar alarms at a York factory said: "I can see the police point of view entirely, but rather than refuse to come out after series of false alarms surely it would be better to charge a fee for a false call. After all, they should be there. It is their duty."

Mr Robert Dent, a joiner, of Layerthorpe, York, said: "I can see these false alarms must be a blooming nuisance to the police, but you have got to have them set fairly sensitively. It is not much satisfaction to people who install alarms to be

told police will not respond to them when they go off."

Another businessman said: "This must be the best news the local burglar have ever had. It is an open invitation for them to have a crack at any premises where they know the police will not turn out."

In his letter Mr Burke claims that the police received about 7,500 false calls and only 100 genuine ones each year.

The drain on police resources, he said, cannot be allowed to continue and the new measure had been taken "reluctantly".

A spokesman for North Yorkshire police said later: "It is costing over £360,000 a year in wasted manpower and resources to turn out on these calls so our aim is to restore the credibility of alarm systems."

A spokesman for the Home Office said: "Police reaction to calls from the public is an operational matter for Chief Constables. Nevertheless, the public is urged to seek advice from local crime prevention departments about the best

Sale room

Marie Antoinette's ring sold to US

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A blue diamond ring that belonged to Marie Antoinette, the tragic queen of France, was sold by Christie's in Geneva on Thursday for 440,000 Swiss francs (estimated £300,000-350,000) or £141,935, a New York dealer.

The queen's private property which she took to France when she married Louis XVI. Unlike the crown jewels it was not deposited at the *Garde-Meubles National* in 1791 and was therefore not part of the spectacular theft which took place the following year.

Shortly before her execution, the queen gave the ring to a close friend, Princess Lubomirka, who succeeded in shipping a vast art collection back to Poland from France which she bequeathed to her daughters.

The sale also included a cabochon emerald and diamond brooch sent for sale by a member of the Austrian Imperial family which is

traditionally believed to have been a gift from Napoleon to the empress Marie Louise. It sold for 130,000 francs (estimated £130,000-150,000) or £41,939.

Most of the top prices in Christie's sale of "magnificent jewels" were, however, secured by large modern gems. A fancy blue diamond weighing 4.61 carats and mounted in yellow gold as a ring sold for £605,000 (estimated £350,000-400,000) or £195,161.

Sotheby's Thursday sale of European silver in Geneva proved outstandingly successful with a total of £811,263, and only six per cent unsold. There was a group of historic pieces from the Beroulli collection. A set of six rococo silver gilt candlesticks, made in Dresden for Augustus III of Saxony (1733-1763) sold for £385,000 (estimated £100,000-150,000) or £119,751.

Timex sit-in deal is in doubt

By Barrie Clement

There were strong doubts last night over the success of a peace deal to end the five-week sit-in at a Timex factory in Dundee.

A 10-point peace formula had been agreed in secret talks between Mr Frederick Olsen, the group's multi-millionaire owner, Mr Gavin Laird, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and Mr Kenneth Gill, leader of its white-collar section.

But Mr Harry McLevy, Dundee secretary of the engineers' union said the proposals were rejected by the "occupation committee".

The deal would mean that dismissals and compulsory redundancies affecting 340 employees would be lifted during a 90-day period while the company looks for 400 voluntary redundancies. Should an insufficient number come forward, compulsory severance would be started.

The committee will explain its reaction to shop stewards today, who will then decide whether to recommend the deal to a mass meeting on Monday.

The company had delayed a court action over the occupation to be heard yesterday in the Court of Session in Edinburgh. The hearing was adjourned until Friday.

Mr Clive Sinclair, whose company had been losing an estimated £1m a week because of delays in producing his flat-screen micro-television, has threatened to move elsewhere.

Steel jobs call

The 977 workers faced with redundancy at Hartlepool steelworks, which is losing £500,000 a month, urged their union yesterday "to use whatever means possible" to protect their jobs. But the mass meeting fell short of calling on the national executive of their union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, to start strike action.

NGA print deal

The National Graphical Association has agreed a pay and productivity deal with Williams Lea, City of London printers, to accept material from word processors. It means that NGA members will work on material originated on customers' word processors. Traditionally the union has only accepted work produced by its own members.

Science report

Why some patients fight the factor IX

By the staff of Nature

Oxford University scientists have discovered the reason why a minority of patients with a form of haemophilia produce antibodies against the blood-clotting factor that they are missing when they are treated with it.

The basis of the discovery is the technique, developed in the laboratory of Professor George Brownlee, at the Department of Biochemistry of Oxford University, together with Dr C. Rizza of the Haemophilia Centre of Oxford's Churchill Hospital, have now been able to analyse the factor IX gene in blood samples of five of the six British cases of haemophilia B who have antibodies against the factor.

In one case there was no trace of the gene, in another there was only a trace and in a third about half of the gene was missing. The fourth case also showed signs of a defective gene, although the defects were different from those of patient three, his nephew.

No abnormalities could be detected in the factor IX gene of the fifth case, nor in 20 patients with haemophilia B who did not produce antibodies in response to therapy.

So four of the five antibody-producing patients have a grossly defective gene for factor IX and the fifth patient may well fall into that category when the tests are refined.

With such a defect the patients can never produce any of their own factor IX. Consequently their immune system will never encounter factor IX until treatment with it begins.

The antibodies appear within the first dozen or so treatments and produce a considerable problem thereafter. Unlike other haemophilia B patients, it is pointless for these with antibodies to take weekly intravenous doses of factor IX as a preventive measure against bleeding because their antibodies simply inactivate such doses.

The only effective treatment is to wait until bleeding occurs and then give such a huge dose of factor IX that it overwhelms the antibodies for long enough to bring about clotting of the blood.

The application of Professor Brownlee's techniques to samples taken from newly diagnosed haemophiliacs should make it possible to predict which of them is likely to produce antibodies upon treatment. Dr Rizza, who treats haemophiliacs, admits that it is not yet clear how he could avoid the production of the antibodies upon treatment.

For haemophilia B tests could take longer because antibodies appear in less than 1 per cent of the 800 patients in Britain. However, 6 per cent of the 4,500 British patients with the better known haemophilia A have antibodies against the clotting factor VIII and it should not be long before factor VIII genes can also be analysed.

Not surprisingly, Professor Brownlee and his colleagues predict that the gene will be grossly defective in the patients who develop antibodies against factor VIII upon treatment with it.

Source: *Nature*, vol 303 p 181 (May 12, 1983). © Nature-Times News Service 1983.

Lie detector 'would have exposed Prime'

By David Nicholson-Lord

Attack on daughter was 'major blow'

The father of the woman denounced by the Security Commission for not exposing Geoffrey Prime, the spy for the Russians, nine years before he was caught, said yesterday that the disclosures had come as a "major blow".

Miss Dorothy Barby had been told by Prime's first wife in 1973 that he was a spy but had not told the police. She had even acted a referee for him during a positive vetting, saying she knew of no reason why he "should not be entrusted with secret government work."

The commission, chaired by Lord Bridge described Miss Barby's action as "disgraceful" and said it was tragic that neither woman had the courage to expose Prime and put a stop to his espionage nine years ago.

Speaking from his home in Dartford, Kent, where he is bedridden, her father, Mr Barby, said: "I am an old man with a bad heart and it came as a major blow to me when my daughter was criticized in the official report. She leads her own life and we do not interfere."

Prime was jailed for 38 years last year for passing secrets to the Russians while he worked at the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) at Cheltenham.

He said yesterday: "I have no doubt that we could have exposed Geoffrey Prime many years ago if he had been

subjected to a polygraph test. It is absolutely impossible to beat the lie detector when it is operated by trained hands."

According to the Security Commission yesterday, the Soviet Union had advised its agents in the United States to avoid polygraph tests. Prime acknowledged under interrogation that he would not have sought a job at GCHQ in Cheltenham, one of the highest security establishments in the country, if he had been required to take a lie detector test.

In Britain lie detectors are used by American multinational companies in job selection, by lawyers checking witnesses' veracity and in investigations of commercial theft.

Kidnapped cockatoo back

A rare cockatoo worth £4,000, which was kidnapped and sold for £450, was returned yesterday after the buyer learnt of the theft.

The 25-year-old bird was taken from the Minister Water Gardens at Southwell, Nottinghamshire, on Wednesday.

Bomb arrest

A man was arrested yesterday and held in Glasgow under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, after the discovery of a package containing an incendiary bomb at George Square Post Office.

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$20.00, Belgium 10.00, Canada 10.00, France 10.00, Germany 10.00, Italy 10.00, Japan 10.00, Netherlands 10.00, New Zealand 10.00, Norway 10.00, Portugal 10.00, Spain 10.00, Sweden 10.00, Switzerland 10.00, Taiwan 10.00, Thailand 10.00, United Kingdom 10.00, USA 10.00.

Cruise across the Atlantic on QE2.

Fly the other way free.

Crossing the Atlantic aboard QE2 amounts to five days and nights of sheer pleasure. With fine food and great entertainment all the way.

And depending on the crossing you choose, you can sail QE2 Transatlantic Class one way from £595 and get a free British Airways Economy Class flight the other.

Or you can combine the two most exciting ways across the Atlantic.

Sail QE2 and return on one of our special Concorde charters from as little as £845.

QE2 is the only great liner crossing the Atlantic, which she'll be doing 24 times this year.

For the trip of a lifetime, see your travel agent, contact Cunard at 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 6NR, or telephone the number below.

QUEEN ELIZABETH 2

THE MOST CIVILISED WAY TO TRAVEL ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

01-491 3930

سكرايس الراجل

Kedleston Hall will be offered to the nation after VAT concession

By Geraldine Norman

Kedleston Hall, the Derbyshire masterpiece of the architect Robert Adam, will be offered to the nation after it was announced in the Commons yesterday that certain value-added tax charges on country house treasures would be lifted.

Lord Scarsdale, who inherited Kedleston from his first cousin in 1977, wants to cede the house, parkland and art treasures to the nation in payment of the capital transfer taxes. But he had made the offer conditional on the lifting of VAT which would have added £300,000 to the £2.5m tax bill.

It is expected that Kedleston Hall will be taken over and run by the National Trust, with an endowment provided by the National Heritage Fund for maintenance and running expenses.

Lord Scarsdale said yesterday: "I am vastly relieved. I hope that my offer can go ahead in the next few weeks. I am

delighted that the powers that be have seen sense."

Mr Hugh Leggatt, Secretary of Heritage in Danger, said he was delighted.

The concession was announced in answer to a question from Sir William Elliott, retiring MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, North, by Mr John Bruce-Gardyne, Economic Secretary to the Treasury. He said that a Treasury order would be made as soon as possible to exempt from VAT objects which are accepted in respect of tax debts, or sold by private treaty to national institutions.

The VAT imposition on

stately home treasures was introduced a year ago in a little advertised clarification note introduced by Customs and Excise. In effect, it announced that art treasures on view to the public in stately homes would be treated for VAT purposes as if they were art dealers' stock where the owner of the house was registered for VAT.

It was argued that by opening the house to the public, the owner was carrying on a business and the acquisitions made by his ancestors were ordinary business assets. A surprising effect of this ruling was that, while works of art on view to the public were subject to VAT on disposal, works of art retained in the private apartments were not.

A powerful lobby was mounted to fight this, spearheaded at first by the Historic Houses Association and taken up recently by the Museums and Galleries Commission. Sir Arthur Drew, chairman of the commission, had been due to lead a delegation to see the Chancellor of the Exchequer on May 17. The imminent general election clearly hurried the Chancellor into a decision.

The VAT charge has, however, only been lifted in a limited way. Where treasures previously on view to the public are sold to a national institution or ceded to the nation in lieu of tax, no VAT will be charged. If they are sold in the open market, VAT will be levied.

This gives stately home owners an incentive to act against the public interest. There is an incentive to house treasures in the private rather than public apartments, to avoid VAT should they be sold.

And there is an incentive to sell treasures abroad, if they must be parted with, since export sales are zero-rated for VAT.

Lord Scarsdale added: "Though I am delighted, I am sorry the board has not been swept clean."



£2,018 fish: Somewhere in the sea off the coast of Cornwall swims a lonely sturgeon, and the chances are that in four or five days' time it will finish up at Billingsgate market in London like this 81lb specimen that was its partner up to last Tuesday, Kenneth Gosling writes.

Mr Leslie Steadman, the London wholesaler who paid £2,018 for the fish, a rarity round British shores (the larger specimens are found in the Black Sea), says the sturgeon mates for life, which is why he is

convinced the other fish will share its partner's fate.

Only three such fish have appeared at the market in 18 months and this one, carried by Mr Bill Ruth, a market porter, will be on show at a special open day there tomorrow.

"I am keeping my fingers crossed that a hotel or a store will buy it," Mr Steadman said. "I paid £26 a pound but you could be looking at £50 a pound when it has been cleaned. Anything more than I paid for it I will donate to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution." (Photograph by Tony Weaver.)

Owners improving homes instead of paying for move

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Higher moving costs, growing mortgage queues and the shortage of certain types of homes in some areas are making more people stay put and spend money on improving their present houses.

Evidence from building societies and builders' merchants suggests there is a boom in home improvements and extensions under way at a rate which has not been seen for four years.

According to Mr Reginald Williams, director of the Building Materials Federation, sales during the year to the end of March were the best for four years. Sales last year caught up with the boom do-it-yourself years of 1978 and 1979.

The Building Societies Association confirmed that an increasing amount of money has been pouring into improvement and extension work. Last year the societies lent £1,800m in further advances, representing almost 12 per cent of all mortgage lending.

That compares with only 9 per cent in 1981, when general lending was much lower, accounting for £1,191m. So far this year leading societies say they are struggling to meet demand for further advances.

At the Halifax Building Society, the country's largest, a spokesman said lending has consistently been at high levels

over the past year. In the 12 months to February the society granted 90,000 further advances although in the first three months since then a further 29,000 mortgages have been given for home improvements and extension.

The Woolwich society has lent £31m in the five months since October, compared with £50m last year.

The continuing rise in demand for further advances has surprised the property market. During the past two years people were virtually forced to remain in their home because it was difficult to find a buyer. Today, with prices and demand booming, the difficulty is finding the right property at the right price.

Homeowners are also concerned with the rising moving costs. In a recent survey the Woolwich estimated the average family move is costing about £4,000 in fees, stamp duty and removal charges.

But Mr David Blake, a senior Woolwich manager, said: "Some owners who extend and improve their homes are in danger of pricing themselves out of their next move." He said that the more work owners undertake on their existing property means a larger financial leap they will face when they do finally move because they will have to pay a lot more for a better and larger home.



The south front of Kedleston Hall which is expected to be run by the National Trust.

Wife alleges scalpel threat

Mrs Anne Irvine, the former wife of a Belfast doctor, told a court yesterday how he threatened to disfigure her with a scalpel in a fit of rage.

Mrs Irvine said that was one of several violent outbursts by her husband, John, during their stormy 11-year marriage, which ended four years ago.

Mrs Irvine was giving evidence on the third day of a hearing at Belfast Recorder's Court, where Dr Irvine is claiming personal injury damages from Mr John McQuoid, a wealthy estate agent with whom Dr Irvine claims his wife was having an affair.

The families lived opposite each other at Deramore Park in the fashionable Belfast suburb of Malone.

Mr McQuoid, aged 41, has made a counter claim for damages arising from a fight between the two men outside a house owned by Mrs Irvine. He is also seeking an injunction to

stop Dr Irvine, aged 52, a former casualty officer at the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, from harassing him and his family.

Mrs Irvine told Judge Ian Higgins that her former husband was a violent man who, during one fit of rage, had told her: "I will take a scalpel to you and disfigure you for life."

Mrs Irvine said she once had to defend herself with a carving knife to prevent another beating. They had happened so often she found it hard to remember them all.

The hearing was told earlier of a fight between Dr Irvine and Mr McQuoid outside Mrs Irvine's new home in Stranmillis in May, 19, Mr McQuoid needed hospital treatment. He denied having an affair with Mrs Irvine.

Mr McQuoid's wife, Joan, said Dr Irvine had made their lives miserable for three or four years. He blocked her path, preventing her taking her car

out of the drive and spat several times at her and the children.

The court was told that Mr and Mrs McQuoid gave Mrs Irvine £1,000 after she separated from her husband.

Detective-Sergeant Hugh McKnight told the court he had seen an outburst by Dr Irvine against Mr McQuoid when he was investigating a break-in.

"He was in such a rage, there was no way anyone could have calmed him down."

"It was the first time in my service I have ever been frightened of any man."

Earlier, Mr McQuoid, a Presbyterian Church elder and father of five, told how the doctor had staged a protest outside his church.

He carried a sandwich board which proclaimed: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife. Thou shalt not commit adultery."

At the end of the hearing Judge Higgins said he would announce his judgment later.

Cable from Himalayan runners

A three-week wait for news of two brothers who are trying to run 2,500 miles across the Himalayas for charity ended in relief yesterday.

Richard and Adrian Crane, who hope to raise £250,000 for the Intermediate Technology Group, sent cables to the group's London headquarters and their father, Mr Charles Crane, who lives in Cocker-mouth, Cumbria.

A spokesman for the charity said its cable had been sent on Sunday from the Nepal-India border and reported that the brothers had run more than 1,000 miles, crossing Nepal in 5 days.

Mr Richard Crane, aged 29, a geologist, and his brother Adrian, aged 27, a computer consultant, from Keswick in the Lake District, both had stomach trouble early in their run.

Army warning over range

The Army firing range, at Pirbright, Surrey, closed since Mrs Sheila Wenham, aged 50 was shot through the head by a stray bullet three weeks ago reopened yesterday with a warning to the public not to stray on to the ranges.

The bullet which killed Mrs Wenham, who was carrying out a survey of plant life on Ministry of Defence land, has not been found.

David Martin fasting again

David Martin, a high-security remand prisoner, has begun another hunger strike in Brixton Prison South London. He has been refusing food since May 7.

Mr Martin fasted for 17 days in January and earlier this month was taken to hospital after being found in a drugged sleep. Mr Martin, aged 36, faces 13 charges including the attempted murder of a police officer.

Driver killed

Mr John Curran, aged 37, from Runcorn, was killed yesterday when a lorry was in collision with his broken-down Reliant Robin car on the Liverpool to Widnes road near Halewood. Six other cars then involved in a pile-up, slightly injuring several drivers.

Thatcher's first

Mr Margaret Thatcher has become the first woman member of the Variety Club of Great Britain, after a decision taken at Variety's international convention.

Mr Margaret Thatcher has become the first woman member of the Variety Club of Great Britain, after a decision taken at Variety's international convention.

"It was nice to feel popular again", said Pc Hoffingshead when invited in, out of the rain, for his unappetising cup of coffee.

Though more figures are needed before Mr Veater can judge the scheme's effectiveness, crimes in Kingsdown have been reduced from 110 in the first three months to 1982 to 65 in a similar period this year.

March crime figures, the latest available, show a drop from 31 to seven in thefts from motor vehicles compared with last year and in theft of vehicles from 16 to seven.

Just back from studying the successful Detroit scheme, he is now asking people what they think about adopting other American ideas and opening a local "cop-shop" manned by volunteers to free police for the beat.

Safety committee to vet post-coital pill

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The question of the "morning after" pill is to be referred to the Committee of Safety on Medicines. Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, announced yesterday.

The move is intended to clear up any remaining doubts about its use, now that the attorney General has ruled it to be a legal method of contraception in an emergency after unprotected intercourse.

Announcing the decision in a written parliamentary answer, Mr Clarke said that there was already considerable evidence to suggest that when used in accordance with a doctor's instructions, post-coital contraception presented no serious hazard either to the woman or to the fetus if the method failed to prevent pregnancy.

He added: "But, in order to allay any doubts about the safety of the contraceptive pill when used in this way, I have decided to seek the advice of the Committee on Safety of Medicines on the risks and benefits involved."

Doctors will be able to continue prescribing the post-coital pill while it is being reviewed by the committee. At present, the use of high doses of contraceptive pills as an emergency post-coital method of preventing pregnancy is not specifically licensed under the Medicines Act, although the products used are licensed for general contraceptive purposes.

The Government has moved to allay fears that fewer women would be regularly screened for cancer of the cervix after the closure of the national recall system based in Southampton, Lancashire.

The Department of Health and Social Security and the

Department of Industry are making available £500,000 to enable the 14 regional health authorities in England to install microcomputers for use by family practitioner committees which will recall women every five years for a cervical smear.

The transfer from the national system to locally-based ones is expected to lead to a higher response rate from women at risk. A working party concluded two years ago that the national system succeeded in getting responses from only 20 per cent of the women who had been sent reminders.

The new computer systems are expected to be in use by the end of this year and should provide a much more accurate record of women at risk. Like the old national system, they will concentrate on women aged 35 and over, and younger

women who have had at least three pregnancies.

Each of the 14 regional health authorities will initially be offered one microcomputer. As funds permit, second computers will be offered.

The British Medical Association welcomed the announcement as a valuable experiment towards achieving an efficient recall system, but said that more resources would be needed before every woman could be guaranteed regular cervical screening.

Hospital leak

All general surgery at the 200-year-old Salisbury General Infirmary in Wiltshire, has been stopped for a month after a roof leak released gallons of dirty water into the operating theatre.

£4,311 awarded to 'sitting duck' pay clerk

Mr Vinodrai Mehta, a pay clerk, described by a High Court judge as having been a "sitting duck for robbers", was yesterday awarded £4,311 damages for injuries suffered when he was shot in the leg during a payroll raid.

Mr Mehta, aged 45, of Epsom, Surrey, was shot in the leg during a payroll raid on the premises of the company's premises in 1977. The thieves made off with the pay packets, containing £1,800.

Giving judgment, Mr Justice Jupp said Mr Mehta would have to repay £2,537 received by him from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board in January, 1979.

The judge said the bullet passed right through Mr Mehta's leg causing him "severe injury". But, he was not prepared to make awards for some of the other complaints alleged by Mr Mehta, including loss of interest in sex and depression.

Mr Mehta was granted the greater part of his costs but ordered to pay part of the fees for medical evidence.

21 children hurt in collision of minibuses

By Craig Seton

Twenty-one children and three adults were taken to hospital yesterday after a collision between two minibuses during a storm. One bus was taking mentally handicapped teenagers to a day centre and the other carrying secondary school pupils on a day out at the theatre.

The accident happened at Tintinhull, near Yeovil, Somerset, when the bus from Beckley's Mead comprehensive school in Yeovil skidded across an unclassified road and was hit by the other minibus travelling in the opposite direction.

Four ambulances and a private car were needed to take the 24 injured to hospital in Yeovil where it was found that two of the children had broken legs while the others had escaped with cuts, bruises and shock. Some were expected to be detained in hospital but most were released after treatment.

Mr Alan Morgan, headmaster of Beckley's Mead school said: "The children sitting near the windows were showered in glass but they did not panic. I understand their main concern was for each other."

Oaks felled by farmer despite council order

A Kent farmer has upset local residents and environmentalists by felling his trees. They watched helplessly as seven magnificent mature oaks were felled on Thursday and fear that 70 more may follow.

Mr Patrick Feakins and his wife Joy farm the 122-acre Egerton Farm near the village of High Holde, in the Weald of Kent. On Wednesday evening in an emergency item Ashford borough council's plans committee put a tree preservation order on many of Mr Feakins' trees.

Mr Feakins, 49, a councillor, had reported that Mr Feakins was cutting them down and what was happening was "the rape of the countryside".

But before Mr Peter Runciman, a landscape officer, could get his orders out, Mr Feakins had felled the trees.

Mrs Bonita Driver, who runs an animal sanctuary opposite one of the farmer's fields, said: "When we heard the chains saws going, we called the councillor and Mr Runciman but it was too late."

Mr Feakins was in the public gallery to hear the debate. Mr Feakins said: "All we want to do is to make seven small fields of 35 acres into two larger fields."

Mr Feakins was in the public gallery to hear the debate. Mr Feakins said: "All we want to do is to make seven small fields of 35 acres into two larger fields."

Volunteers range from an unemployed economist and a school dinner lady to a chartered engineer and foundryman. They speak of their wish to reduce the fear of crime which dominates people's lives: there were 16 burglaries a month.

Police Constable Andrew Hoffingshead, one of the beat officers who will have a team of new special constables working with him, was delighted with people's enthusiasm when he knocked on their doors about the scheme.

Labour and the Militant Tendency liked it because it was "policing by consent", the Conservatives were pleased because it was "tackling the crime problem", and the Liberals enthused it was "community based".

Burglaries cut in neighbourhood watch area

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Burglaries in Kingstone, in Bristol, have fallen by 30 per cent since police began publicizing a pioneering inner-city neighbourhood watch scheme there in January. Meanwhile, burglaries in Avon and Somerset, of which Bristol is part, have risen by 19 per cent.

Whether the startling reduction continues depends on the vigilance of 20 special constables and 140 people acting as neighbourhood watchers, who are now joining four beat policemen in deterring criminals.

In the up-market village of Mollington, Cheshire, vulnerably placed for a quick escape between the M23 and M56, the message is similar. The 3,000 villagers were so concerned about burglaries that they begged the police to help them form a watch scheme.

While the rest of the locality

suffered a general rise in crime, there has been a drop of over a third at Mollington in the second six months since villagers on to the organized alert.

Though police are reluctant to read too much into early crime figures, all the signs are that neighbourhood watch schemes, first tried with success in the United States, are the first big breakthrough in tackling the burglary epidemic now plaguing Britain.

Similar schemes were launched in south Wales on March 3 and Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, plans to introduce them soon in London.

"The response to our request for the involvement of the public was staggering", an internal police report by Chief Inspector Philip Veater, Avon

and Somerset's crime prevention chief, says.

Volunteers range from an unemployed economist and a school dinner lady to a chartered engineer and foundryman. They speak of their wish to reduce the fear of crime which dominates people's lives: there were 16 burglaries a month.

Police Constable Andrew Hoffingshead, one of the beat officers who will have a team of new special constables working with him, was delighted with people's enthusiasm when he knocked on their doors about the scheme.

Labour and the Militant Tendency liked it because it was "policing by consent", the Conservatives were pleased because it was "tackling the crime problem", and the Liberals enthused it was "community based".



The Sisley's summer holiday bag.

From Sat. May 7th to Sat. May 21st, 1983

From Paris, a Sisley's summer holiday bag will be offered to you with each purchase of two Sisley products

Harrods Ltd. Perfumery & Fragrance, Ground Floor, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7XL, Tel: 01.730.1234

To Harrods Ltd, Dept. 732 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7XL
Please send the Sisley's summer holiday bag with my order from the SISLEY botanical products:

HYDRALAIT à l'Aubépine. Dry and sensitive skins. Softening and cleansing milk with Hawthorn. ☐ 125 ml £ 7.50

LOTION TONIQUE AUX FLEURS. Dry skins. Flower tonic lotion without alcohol. ☐ 125 ml £ 6.50

ÉMULSION ÉCOLOGIQUE. Ecological Compound. Day and night. All skins. ☐ 125 ml £ 29.00

CRÈME DÉTENTE à l'Arnica et au Germe de Blé. Dry and sensitive skins. Relaxing cream with Arnica and Wheatgerm. ☐ jar £ 18.00

CRÈME HYDRATANTE Fluide au Concombre. Cucumber moisturizing cream. All skins. ☐ jar £ 15.00

CRÈME COLLAGÈNE ET MAUVE. Night cream with Collagen and Woodmallow. All skins. ☐ jar £ 19.50

BAUME EFFICACE. Special balm for eye contour. ☐ jar £ 14.00

CRÈME SPÉCIALE. Special protective day cream with Hop and Soya. Dry skins. ☐ jar £ 16.00

CRÈME TEINTÉE. Tinted protective day cream with Avocado and Soya. For all complexions. ☐ jar £ 16.00

POUDRE TRANSMAT. Translucent face powder with Calendula. One shade. ☐ box £ 9.50

PHYTOMASCARA with Castor Oil. Also suitable for women wearing contact lenses. Two shades. Blue ☐ Black ☐ unit £ 7.50

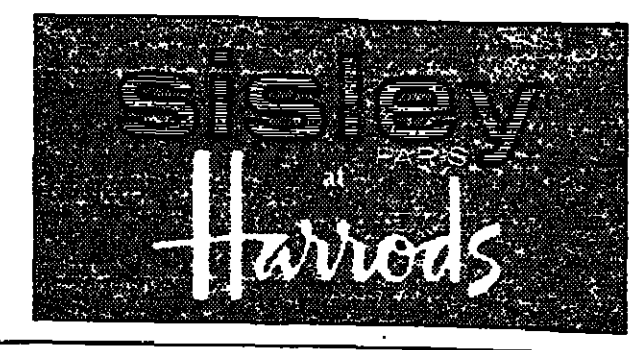
EAU DE CAMPAGNE. Toilet water natural spray. ☐ 50 ml £ 10.00

Name
Address
Postcode Tel n°
Please charge to my: ☐ Credit
Harrods Cardholder n° Card n°
American Express ☐ Access ☐
Barclay/Visa ☐ Diners ☐
Signature Date
Club ☐

Harrods and other credit cardholders may order by telephone quoting their card number. Simply ring Harrods (01.730.1234) and ask for Telephone Orders.

If no A/C Credit Card please state amount of cash or cheque enclosed £ Post and Packaging £3.10 extra outside our van delivery area. Please cross cheques and postal orders and make payable to Harrods Ltd. Please register cash or currency notes. Allow 28 days for delivery.

Harrods Ltd., Registered Office: 87/135 Brompton Road, London SW1X 7XL. Registered in London n° 30209 A House of Fraser Store.



Freeson starts campaign despite defiant backing for Livingstone

By Rupert Morris

Mr Reginald Freeson, Labour MP for Brent East, began his general election campaign yesterday without the support of several wards, without adequate finance, and in the knowledge that his local party is still engaged in a damaging battle with the national leadership.

The Brent East party is determined to hold a reselection conference at which Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the Greater London Council leader, would almost certainly gain the necessary votes to unseat Mr Freeson.

A meeting of the local party's general committee on Thursday night confirmed that it would press ahead with this process despite a declaration from the national executive committee that it was appointing Mr Freeson as candidate.

Yesterday, Mr James Mortimer, general secretary of the Labour Party, said that the Brent decision was "against the constitution of the party". The rules of the party clearly stated that if a general election were called and no candidate had been reselected, it was up to the NEC to nominate the candidate, he said.

Speaking on BBC Radio's

World at One programme, he avoided spelling out the consequences for the local party if their defiance continued. He said: "There is a bit of trouble in Brent East, but that is one out of 650 seats; that is a very small problem for the party."

The possibility remains that if the party goes ahead and reselects Mr Livingstone, it will be disbanded. It may receive legal advice, however, that will enable it to draw back from the brink. As things stand, Brent East is to reselect its candidate on Wednesday, although this would be unofficial.

Either way, the episode has created a split that could harm Labour nationally and could jeopardize Mr Freeson's chances of retaining his 6,343 majority.

At Thursday night's meeting, the local party decided to appoint its own election agent, Mr Ronald Anderson, although it is always the candidate who does so. Mr Freeson has already appointed his 1979 agent, Mr John Ryan.

Yesterday Mr Freeson said that he had received offers of help from several wards, although he was aware that others would refuse to campaign for him.

"We are starting from scratch," Mr Freeson said. "Nothing has been put in hand by these people who have been so busy trying to get rid of me. Other parties will probably be ahead of us."

"Mr Livingstone and his associates have been damaging to the party by their conduct, and it is most regrettable. But it is not going to affect the outcome. We will still win."



Mr Freeson: "We will still win"

Two hundred and fifty marchers have completed the trek from Manchester to a damp stretch of parkland outside Stockport. Some had been on the march exactly three weeks, covering about 250 miles from Glasgow. The protest is timed to end on June 5 at a large demonstration in Trafalgar Square.

The date of the election could hardly have been better for us," Mr Millington said. "It is entirely coincidental. The protest was planned last December but it will bring up the issue of unemployment and the horrendous hardship it has brought to millions of people into a very clear focus just before polling day. We could not have timed better if we had known."

Mr Ron Rigby, the Scottish organizer, has said the march had taken the issue of unemployment into every town it had passed.

Party chiefs to face 'TV 500'

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr Michael Foot and Mr David Steel will be questioned by a cross-section of the nation's voters on television three days before the election. The three leaders have agreed to face, in turn, 500 voters, answer their questions and discuss the main issues on June 6.

A train will take the 500 voters to London for the climax of Granada Television's Election 500 series, which will be screened as a four-hour World in Action special.

During the series, the 500 will have the opportunity to question and debate facts behind the election issues, with politicians and experts. Granada said that by the time they meet the party leaders, they should be as well informed as anyone in the country.

The 500 strong panel from the north-west has been chosen to be representative of the national electorate in terms of a GE, sex and socio-economic class.

They are being asked what issues they think are most important in the election and which they would like to discuss in the programme. Only when that is known will specific programme titles be decided.

The preliminary Election 500 programme will also extend Granada's "talkback" experiment on a national scale for the first time.

Six hundred viewers throughout the United Kingdom will be equipped with a computer terminal and screen in their homes so they can tap in their answers to questions put by the studio presenter, - Gus Macdonald.

The 600 on talkback will be able to tell the studio audience how much they know about the subjects under discussion.

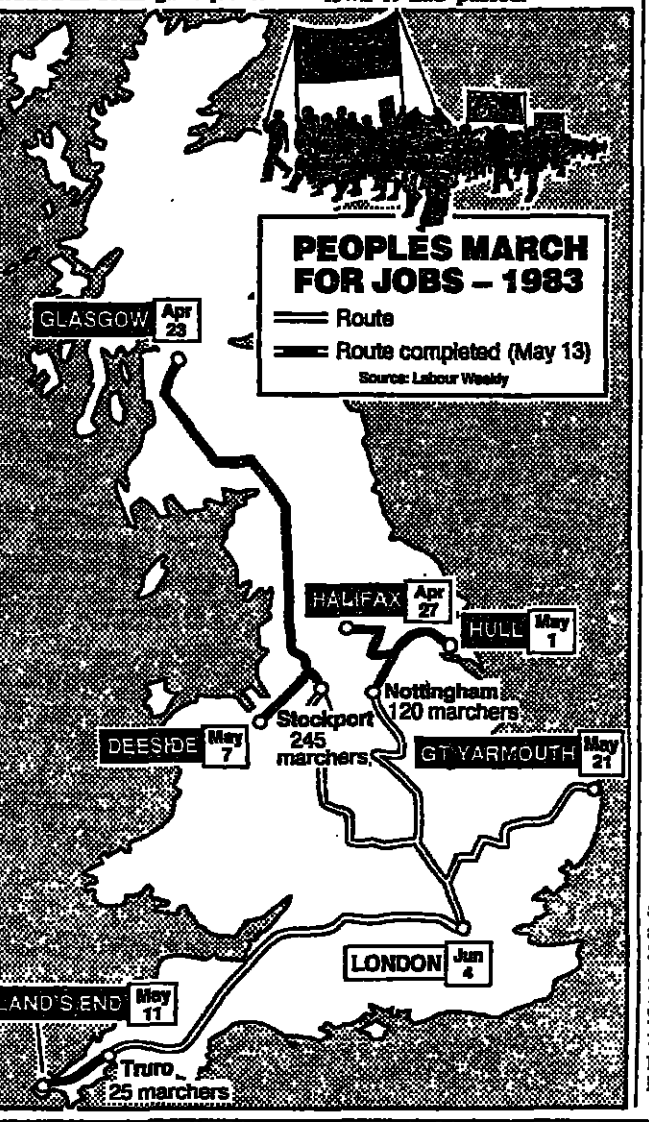
Rod Caird, executive producer said: "We hope this year's series will provide a powerful contribution to the election discussions. We will be putting together panels of experts to help the 500 make up their own minds on the facts, in an atmosphere free of rhetoric and full of information."

Poll timing pleases jobs march leader

From Ronald Faux, Stockport

The timing of the general election would be an important bonus to the campaign to create more jobs, Mr Alan Millington, chief marshal of the People's March for Jobs, said yesterday.

Two hundred and fifty marchers have completed the trek from Manchester to a damp stretch of parkland outside Stockport. Some had been on the march exactly three weeks, covering about 250 miles from Glasgow. The protest is timed to end on June 5 at a large demonstration in Trafalgar Square.



Shore selected for new London seat

Mr Peter Shore, the shadow Chancellor, has been confirmed as the Labour candidate for the new constituency of Bethnal Green and Stepney by 52 votes to seven.

Mr Allan Rodgers, aged 50, a Welsh MEP, has been chosen as Labour's candidate for the Rhondda which had a Labour majority of 31,000 at the last election, the party's safest seat in Britain.

Mr Ronald Thomas, a former Tribune Group chairman, failed for a third time to be selected as a Labour candidate in Bristol, when Dr Sarah Palmer was chosen instead for the new Bristol, north-west constituency.

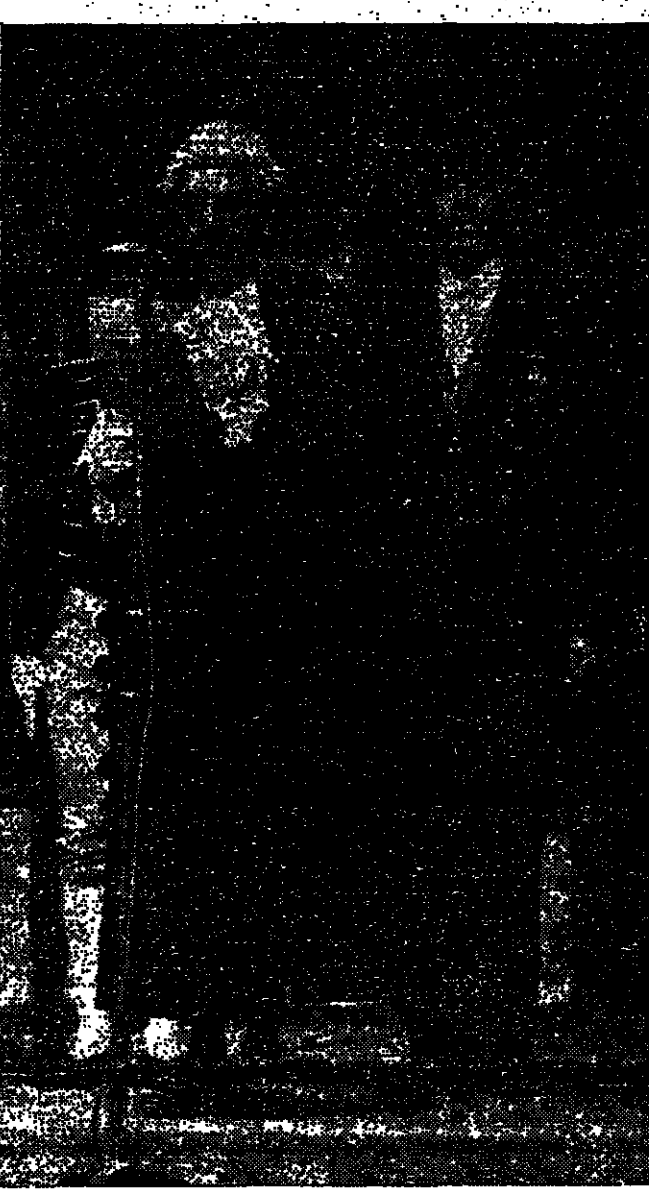
MPs agree on Falklands report

At an all-day session on Thursday the Commons Defence Committee reached unanimous agreement on its report on the defence of the Falkland Islands. It will be published after the Commons reconvenes.

An agreement was crucial before the dissolution yesterday.

CORRECTION

Mr John Stokes, who until yesterday was Conservative MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge, was incorrectly described as a Labour MP in yesterday's Parliamentary report.



Tebbit attacks Healey views

From Our Correspondent Cardiff

Mr Norman Tebbit Secretary of State for Employment, yesterday accused Mr Denis Healey Labour's deputy leader, of being further left than Mr Michael Foot.

"I think it is very significant that Denis Healey is thought to be more popular than Mr Foot," he said at a press conference in Cardiff.

"It is because people believe they know what Mr Healey stands for, campaigning for Britain to remain in the EEC, to update Poland and the need to cut government expenditure."

"But when they find out that he is now to the left of Mr Foot I do not think anyone will listen to him any more, let alone his nonsense about Britain going to the graveyard."

Mr Tebbit denied that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had called an election next month to cut and run before higher inflation and unemployment figures in the autumn. "Everybody knows that the unemployment trend is still upwards. We know there will be a high figure in the autumn when young school leavers come onto the register," he said.

"It would be irresponsible to name a date when unemployment would fall. You cannot cut unemployment until you get customers back. But jobs are being given back in the British motor industry which had been lost because we lost customers."

Mr Tebbit recalled that the Chancellor of the exchequer had said in his Budget that he thought inflation would have a slight rise in October or November. "The signs are now that the increase will not be as high as he thought at the time."

Parliament is dissolved

Lieutenant-Colonel St John Brooke Johnson, the Common Crier of the City of London, reading the Royal Proclamation dissolving Parliament from the steps of the Royal Exchange yesterday.

Earlier the document had arrived at Westminster, in the presence of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, after being signed by the Queen at a Privy Council meeting.

Mr George Thomas, the retiring Speaker of the House of Commons left the Chamber yesterday for the last time as an MP. Before going he suspended the sitting for a few minutes so that he could shake hands with the other members present, including Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Bermondsey still waits for Labour's choice

By Rupert Morris

Southwark, Bermondsey, the east London constituency held for Labour by Mr Robert Mellish, the former chief whip, and spectacularly lost in February by Mr Peter Tatchell, will know tomorrow which Labour candidate will stand for the seat now held for the Liberals by Mr Simon Hughes.

The general committee of the local party meets today to approve a short-list; the candidates will be selected tomorrow afternoon.

This time, party members will not have to contend with opposition from former Labourites such as Mr John O'Grady, an old ally of Mr Mellish, whose decision to run as an independent Labour candidate did so much to undermine the Tatchell campaign.

Mr O'Grady, who has not so far been expelled for his campaigning against the last official Labour candidate, now says he will back whoever the Labour Party nominates. "I think they have a salutary lesson, and will take that into account - as they have already indicated by persuading Mr Tatchell to stand down," Mr O'Grady said.

Mrs Coral Newell, who was Mr O'Grady's by-election agent and is now an independent Labour member of Southwark council, is similarly content to support the Labour candidate could win it back.

She has no doubt that the right candidate is Mr George Nicholson, a left-wing member of the Greater London Council and a man with a record of involvement in local community issues.

Other strong contenders are Mr Richard Ballie, the former Euro-MP, Mr John Tilley, former MP for Lambeth, and Mr John Bunyan, probably the furthest to the left, and understood to have the backing of the Militant Tendency.

Miss Ann Coltart, chairman of the Bermondsey Labour Party, admits that the lack of a candidate until Sunday is a disadvantage, but does not accept that Labour enters the contest as underdog.

Whereas anyone ringing the Labour party offices this past week would have been greeted by an answering machine, the Liberals seem to have an unending supply of willing volunteers.

Labour Party membership has certainly declined, and official figures of just below 700 are widely queried. The Liberals have increased their membership.

Mr Hughes, who uses half his MP's salary to pay for extra administrative help, has been throwing himself into his work.

"People have broken the habit of voting Labour, and if they have done it once, they can do it again," Mr Hughes yesterday.

Ulster story 'stained in blood'

By Our Political Staff

Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, until the dissolution, said that it was "a story stained in blood."

That was the blood of those who had to be murdered to keep up the pressure whenever Britain's enthusiasm for "amenable autonomy" was thought to be flagging.

Mr Enoch Powell last night accused Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, of conniving with the Foreign Office and the United States Government to achieve a form of autonomy for the province which would be a preliminary to a united Ireland.

Mr Enoch Powell, Official

Nationalization will mean defence cuts, Howe claims

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, claimed yesterday that Labour nationalization plans would cost a "fearful" £20bn, and defence would suffer huge cuts.

At the same time, Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, accused the Russians of working to undermine peace and to create dangerous instability in the world.

Both were speaking at the annual conference of the Scottish Conservative Party in Perth.

Sir Geoffrey said that the Government could face the future with "cautious optimism" on the economy based on improving economic indicators. He was encouraged at international conferences to find that other countries regarded Britain as an example and contributing to the restoration of economic growth.

He said that Labour's accusations that the Government was happy to see unemployment rise were wholly without foundation. The most important weapon in the war against unemployment was the reduction of inflation.

"The rise in unemployment which has taken place is not the price of bringing inflation down. It is the price of having allowed inflation to rise for too long and too fast in the past."

The Government had nothing to apologize for in its record on the welfare state, he said.

Sir Geoffrey continued: "Throughout Britain we can now look to the future with growing optimism. No one can pretend the last four years have been an easy ride or that the next five will be."

"The recovery will be a gradual one because it is based on sound financial policies and lower inflation, but for these reasons it will be a sustained recovery and not a dash for rapid growth which ends in tears."

Sir Geoffrey attacked Labour's campaign document as "a collection of the most ill-conceived and irresponsible proposals ever set before the people of Britain. He said: "You can find it in all the ancient prejudices, the outdated beliefs of Labour's left, literal hatred of private enterprise, a massive commitment to nationalization, and brazen recklessness in public expenditure."

"It is accompanied by a national economic assessment - a new version of the miserable failure they used to call the social contract. Once again trade unions, paymasters of the Labour Party, will be granted all the immunities and privileges which they desire and which the British people do not wish them to have."

He said that a "fearful analysis" of the cost of Labour's plan was that the nationalization proposals alone would be £20bn.

More alarming was the annual cost of Labour plans: £2bn on health and social services, £3bn on education and science, tens of billions on social security, and another large sum on other items.

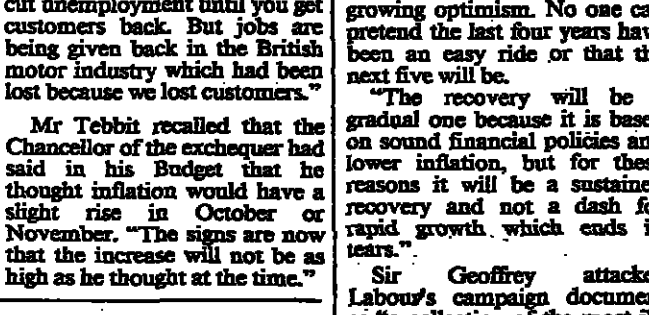
Pym onslaught on Soviet policy

Mr Pym told the conference that for the Soviet Union peaceful coexistence meant an "onward march of communism" while avoiding outright war with the Western world (Anthony Bevins writes).

"The danger is that Mr Andropov had this rather special definition in mind when he said recently that the future belongs to the policy of détente, and that he was looking not for peace without victory, but for victory without war," Mr Pym said.

"In the Middle East, if the Russians were to use their influence to help bring about a settlement, this would be welcomed universally. But the fact is that they are not prepared to put their weight behind any initiative which is not of their own making. They have been working behind the scenes to frustrate the efforts to make peace."

Mr Pym continued: "In Central America the Cubans - who could not pursue their present policy without Soviet support - are working hard to exploit the situation which is already dangerously unstable. In Africa, their involvement -



Sir Howe speaking in Perth yesterday.

Polls show 4% swing to Tories this week

By Our Political Editor

Opinion polls taken in the past week suggest that since the election was announced on Monday, the Conservatives have improved their position by four percentage points, all at the expense of the Alliance.

The last two, taken on Wednesday and Thursday, together suggest a swing from Labour to Conservative since the general election of May, 1979 of 5½ per cent. If this distribution of party support is shown across the country on June 9 the result would be an overall Conservative majority of more than 200 seats in the new House of Commons.

The first poll in the table, by Gallup, was practically completed before the election was announced on Monday. The interviewing for the other four was done after the announcement, which can be expected to have concentrated voters' minds, and it is these four which show the trend which astonished MPs as they dispersed on the last day of Parliament yesterday.

They show Conservative support at 46 per cent on Monday, and again in the Marplan poll done between Monday and Wednesday, at 52 per cent on Wednesday and 59 per cent on Thursday.

Over the same four days Alliance support is shown declining from 21 per cent on Monday, to 19 per cent, to 17 per cent and to 15 per cent on Thursday, or from an average of 20 per cent to an average of 16 per cent.

The same four polls show Labour support remaining steady at about one third.

MORI in yesterday's Daily Express also showed that two thirds of the public expect the Conservatives to win an overall majority. What that poll did not say was whether that opinion was based on a reading of opinion polls.

Benn considers suing

Mr Wedgwood Benn said yesterday he was considering taking the Sun newspaper to court over a poll it conducted in the new Bristol, East constituency which he is fighting.

Mr Benn said he was considering applying for a prosecution, under an election petition, of the newspaper for alleged "corrupt practices."

He told a press conference in County Hall, London, that the telephone poll was conducted by an organization called Audience Selection. It involved 2,000 telephone calls "on behalf

TABLE OF POLLS

Fieldwork dates	Poll	Sample size	Con	Lab	All	Oth	Con Lead
May 4-8	Gallup (D Tel)	971	49	31½	17½	2	17½
10	MORI (D Star)	1,047	46	31	21	2	15
9-11	Marplan (Guardian)	1,457	46	34	19	1	12
11	Harris (TV Eye)	1,048	52	31	17	0	21
12	MORI (D Exp)	954	49	34	15	2	15
Gen. Elect. results May, 1979			45	38	14	3	7

Barometer of the nation for almost 40 years

By Richard Evans

Since burning down the town hall, the burghers of Luton have relied in recent decades on more traditional methods of registering their dissatisfaction with local politicians.

The 1919 blaze, started after servicemen home from the war were refused permission to hold a celebration in a local park, was accompanied, so the story goes, by a heavy rendering of "Keep the home fires burning" played on a piano seized from a music shop nearby.

Nowadays the electors of the Bedfordshire town have gained a new reputation, amongst political pundits and sociologists at least, by being among the nation's most accurate political barometers. In every general election since 1945, except 1950, the town has elected MPs whose party has formed the resulting government.

Mr Graham Bright, son of a farmworker, narrowly managed not to spoil the record in 1979 by wrestling Luton, East, from Labour control with a few hundred votes to spare.

Although two rural parishes within his seat were not involved in the elections, the results provided Labour with a 3,000-vote majority over the Conservatives, while Liberals captured six seats with an average poll of 26 per cent.

The 6,000 Vauxhall jobs which have disappeared since

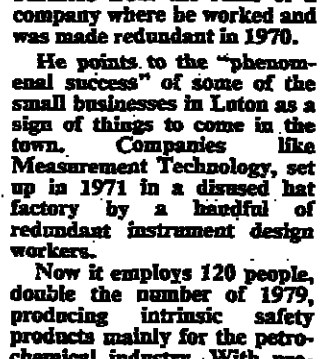


Luton lights (left to right): Mr Frank, the Liberal; Mr Clementson, the Labour candidate; Mr Hutcheon, the company director.

Any hopes that Mr Bright might have entertained of achieving the victory reflected in his party's standing nationally in the opinion polls, disappeared last week when eight Conservatives lost their place on Luton council; all except one were from wards in his constituency.

Although two rural parishes within his seat were not involved in the elections, the results provided Labour with a 3,000-vote majority over the Conservatives, while Liberals captured six seats with an average poll of 26 per cent.

The 6,000 Vauxhall jobs which have disappeared since

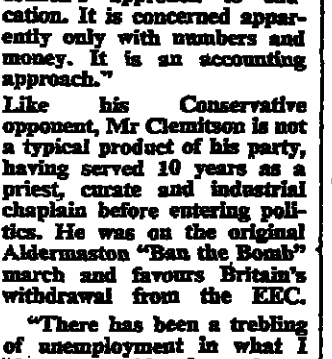


Luton lights (left to right): Mr Frank, the Liberal; Mr Clementson, the Labour candidate; Mr Hutcheon, the company director.

1979 reflect the changing face of Luton: a town which expanded between the wars on the back of the second industrial revolution and has not, until now, known the meaning of recession.

But Mr Bright points to Vauxhall as a classic example of a company that has cut back to survive, and is now feeling the benefits. "It has become a success story in the last 18 months and everyone who works there has a job which is much more secure."

Mr Bright sells himself to the electors as a working class Conservative, who was educated at a comprehensive



Luton lights (left to right): Mr Frank, the Liberal; Mr Clementson, the Labour candidate; Mr Hutcheon, the company director.

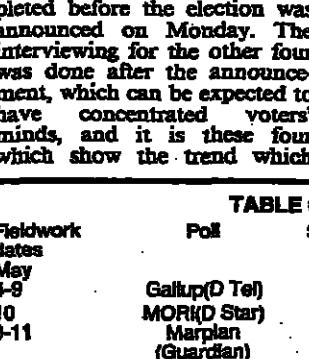
school and founded his own business from the ruins of a company where he worked and was made redundant in 1970.

He points to the "phenomenal success" of some of the small businesses in Luton as a sign of things to come in the town. Companies like Measurement Technology, set up in 1971 in a disused hat factory by a handful of redundant instrument design workers.

Now it employs 120 people, double the number of 1979, producing intrinsic safety products mainly for the petrochemical industry. With projected sales of £5.5m this year, 40 per cent of which are exported, the company is planning a new factory which will provide up to 80 new jobs by 1985.

"We are a bit like a Japanese company," Mr Ian Hutcheon, the managing director, said. "It is all very democratic. To be successful you have to find something people want, market research it and put it over as a market operation, which British companies are not always good at."

But jobs, or the lack of them, will not be the sole issue. Mr Ivor Clementson, who is trying to regain the seat he held for Labour between 1974 and 1979, is fighting the proposed closure of Beech Hill high school. "The closure of



Luton lights (left to right): Mr Frank, the Liberal; Mr Clementson, the Labour candidate; Mr Hutcheon, the company director.

Beech Hill typifies the county council's approach to education. It is concerned apparently only with numbers and money. It is an accounting approach."

Like his Conservative opponent, Mr Clementson is not a typical product of his party, having served 10 years as a priest, curate and industrial chaplain before entering politics. He was on the original Aldermaston "Ban the Bomb" march and favours Britain's withdrawal from the EEC.

"There has been a trebling of unemployment in what I always considered to be a boom town. I am hopeful of winning the election. The evidence of the local election results shows a swing to us", he says.

But unlike in previous elections the Liberals pose a serious challenge this time.

Mr David Franks, aged 38, is a sales office manager standing for the Liberals to complete a rare trio of candidates who are competing against each other for the second general election running.

Hard work and dedication by his party is now being recognized in the town, he says. In the local elections the three Liberal candidates in the area polled as many votes as all the other candidates put together.



Taxi trap: San Francisco police, in white smocks, arresting a man wearing a blond wig and dress in the back of a taxi. He was accused of a \$318,000 (£200,000) bank robbery.

Contadora group to send observers but no peace force to war zone

Panama City (AP) - Four foreign ministers agreed yesterday to send a committee of observers to the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The ministers for Panama, Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico, the Contadora group, stopped far short, however, of agreeing to the Costa Rican request for a non-military, peace-keeping force to safeguard its neutrality.

A joint final statement said that the committee would be made up of eight members, two from each of the countries, and would be told to carry out "study to identify the deeds, evaluate the circumstances and present the recommendations that might be pertinent".

Costa Rica has no army, and its relations with Nicaragua have deteriorated sharply in recent months, as have Nicaragua's relations with El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala.

The foreign ministers' statement said the decision to send observers to the border is linked to the effort to bring peace to the region and "the success of this proposal requires the cooperation of both countries".

The group also expressed deep concern about "the evolution that the Central American conflict has had in past days, and the repeated violation of essential principles of international legal order".

There were no direct references to limiting arms sales and removing foreign military advisers as a way of restoring peace in Central America.

The ministers also formally invited the five Central American countries to participate in their next meeting May 28-30 in Panama.

MANAGUA: Nicaraguan troops have routed a force of 750 rebels in Matagalpa department, deep inside Nicaragua, after two months of heavy

fighting, according to a Nicaraguan military spokesman, Reuters reports.

Commander Xavier Carrión said his forces killed 243 rebels, wounded 61 and captured 12 before driving the survivors back into Honduras on May 4.

Commander Carrión said the rebels infiltrated into Matagalpa 60 miles from Managua between January and March, and planned to use it as a base to raid provinces even closer to Managua.

TEGUCIGALPA: More than 1,000 Nicaraguan refugees flooded into Honduras this week after heavy fighting in northern Nicaragua, sources at the National Refugees Commission said yesterday.

The total number of Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras is now more than 15,000, the sources said.

About 150 of the refugees were militiamen and their relatives, based near where Nicaragua says 1,200 rebels fought government troops last week in Nueva Segovia province.

A further 750 were Miskito Indians, who complained of mistreatment in Zelaya department.

SAN JOSE: The Costa Rican Government has ordered the expulsion of three Nicaraguan right-wingers, including the son of Senior Fernando Chamorro, the rebel leader, for violating the country's neutrality, Reuters reports.

Those expelled were Señor Fernando Chamorro Jr., Señor César Avilés and Señor Juan Zabala.

It said that under no circumstances would the Government allow Costa Ricans or Nicaraguans living in Costa Rica to plan or execute military operations in Nicaragua.



Herr Kujaw: Dropped out of sight two weeks ago.

Nazi shop searched in Stuttgart

Stuttgart (AP) - Investigators yesterday searched the Nazi regalia shop and home of Herr Konrad Jünger, who allegedly sold the fake Hitler diaries to Stern magazine and then dropped out of sight.

A police officer leaving Herr Kujaw's Stuttgart shop said the two-hour search turned up "nothing significant".

Investigators took away two plastic bags of pictures and books, including a copy of Mein Kampf supposedly autographed by Hitler.

They said the room they searched was filled with military collector's items such as uniforms, flags, books and photographs.

There was no immediate report on what was found during the simultaneous search of Herr Kujaw's home.

Both searches were undertaken at the request of the Hamburg State Prosecutor, who is investigating a fraud complaint filed by Stern against reporter Gerd Heidemann, who obtained the fake Hitler volumes for the magazine.

Herr Heidemann was dismissed when the Government exposed the "diaries" as forgeries.

Lord Dacre, page 8

Greece lays formal claim to the Elgin Marbles

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece has decided to make a formal claim for the return of the ancient sculptures removed from the Acropolis in Athens by Lord Elgin in the early nineteenth century, and which are now kept in the British Museum.

A Greek Government spokesman said the decision was taken unanimously at yesterday's Cabinet meeting on a recommendation of Miss Melina Mercouri, the minister of culture.

In reply to questions about the procedure, the spokesman said that Miss Mercouri would pursue the matter further. The minister has been waging a campaign for the repatriation of the Acropolis marbles, but this is the first time the Greek Government has decided to make a formal claim.

The so-called Elgin Marbles include about one-half of the 324ft-long Parthenon frieze by the fifth century BC sculptor Phidias, 14 metopes, and 17 figures from the pediments, as well as one column drum and one capital.

Lord Elgin also had removed one caryatid and one column from the Erechtheum. The collection was sold to the British Government for £35,000 in 1816 and placed in the British Museum.

Last August, Miss Mercouri mustered a 56 to 11 vote majority (with 26 abstentions) in favour of a resolution for the return of the Parthenon marbles.

In Istanbul this week, a 20-member Unesco body, called

the "Committee for promoting the return of cultural property to its country of origin or its restitution in case of illicit appropriation", urged bilateral negotiations for the restitution of cultural property.

The committee accepted guidelines yesterday for such negotiations, which Greece declared it would observe in its bilateral negotiations with Britain for the restitution of the Parthenon Marbles.

Moreover, Britain's position on this issue has been that the British Government has no right to co-erce such private institutions as the British Museum to part with their possessions.

The British Museum's policy is just as negative and does not appear to have changed since 1927. In reply to a request by the then Greek Ambassador in London for the return of the capital and the column drum from the Parthenon, the keeper, Sir F G Kenyon, wrote that the statutes regulating the museum "precluded (the trustees) from parting with any objects entrusted to their care, unless they are either duplicates or worthless, neither of which categories could apply to portions of the Parthenon".

Miss Mercouri said she expected the collection to be returned to Greece within two or three years. When they came they would be placed in a special museum to be built on the Acropolis to protect them from the air pollution of Athens.

UN demand for Cyprus withdrawal

New York (Reuters) - The United Nations General Assembly yesterday demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from Cyprus, the north of which has been under Turkish Army control for nearly nine years.

The assembly also called for meaningful negotiations between representatives of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities, which have been holding talks on the future of the divided island since mid-1970s.

The vote on the resolution, sponsored by a group of non-aligned countries friendly to Cyprus, was 103 in favour and five against with 20 abstentions. In 1979, a similar draft was adopted by 99 votes to five, with 35 abstentions.

Finnish bank chief sacked

Helsinki - President Koivisto yesterday dismissed Mr Ahti Karjalainen, the governor of the Bank of Finland because of his behaviour both in office and in private. Olli Kivinen writes.

Mr Karjalainen, aged 60, has suffered from alcohol problems for several years, but had refused to resign. Prominent in postwar politics, he was Prime Minister twice but failed to gain his Centre Party's nomination in last year's presidential election.

Montreal's bus strike broken

Montreal (Reuters) - Montreal's two-day transport strike ended yesterday as 2,200 maintenance workers went back to their jobs after the Quebec Government took over their union.

It was the tenth time the separatist Parti Quebecois had used emergency strike-ending legislation since being elected in 1976, largely with union support.

Pope's thanks

Rome - The Pope invited to his morning Mass yesterday doctors and nurses from the Gemelli hospital, Rome, who treated him after he was shot in St Peter's Square two years ago. He was in their care for nearly three months.

Spiljak's year

Mr Miko Spiljak, who yesterday took over as President of Yugoslavia for a one-year term. Head of the country's nine-man collective state presidency, he succeeded Mr Petar Stambolic.

Biggest bosom

Paris - Despite being condemned by the Ministry for Women's Rights as "degrading and absurd", a competition went ahead in Paris yesterday to find the biggest bosom. Won by a 21-year-old blonde secretary with a modest chest circumference of 40in, it is now to be followed by a national championship.

Final fling

Stockholm - Swedish police used tear gas to overcome an Algerian who opened fire when they arrived at his Stockholm flat to escort him to the airport for expulsion as an illegal immigrant. The fracas ended with the flat on fire.

Guides killed

Zurich (AP) - Three Swiss mountain guides trying to rescue a German who had fallen into a crevasse during a tour of the Bernina range of the Graubünden Alps were buried by an avalanche. The German clambered out of the crevasse unaided.

Mexico rebuff

Mexico City - Within 24 hours of President Miguel de la Madrid appealing for national unity, the four-million strong Confederation of Mexican Workers, the largest in the country, called for an all-out strike on May 31 unless its members receive a 50 per cent wage increase.

Visa surprise

Moscow (AP) - Mr Sergei Barinov, aged 26, a founder of the Group of Establishing Trust between the USSR and the USA, yesterday received an exit visa and plans to leave for Austria with his wife and daughter, friends said. He and other Jewish "refuseniks" in the group had applied to emigrate to Israel.

Singers deviate

Moscow (Reuters) - Several singers of the Perm Opera and Ballet Theatre company, caught performing in an Orthodox church choir in their spare time, have been reprimanded and ordered to join classes in ideology, Komsomolskaya Pravda reported.

With the Nicaraguan rebels

Rosary beads, crucifix and ammunition belts

San Fernando, Nicaragua (NYT) - In the still of dawn on a road near northern Nicaragua town of Ocotal, two dozen well-armed men, women and boys who said they were anti-Sandinista guerrillas took up positions in the foliage.

After planting a flag bearing the initials FDN (Nicaraguan Democratic Force, one of the rebel groups bent on overthrowing the left-wing Government in Managua), two runners set off to alert flanking forces.

During the next 20 minutes the guerrillas stopped four lorries and buses. As drivers and passengers were ordered out and searched, Señor Armando Cantoso Acevedo shouldered his AK47 automatic rifle and bade the people good morning.

"Don't worry," said Señor Acevedo, a tall man of 44, who uses the pseudonym Antonio, "we're not going to hurt you. We are just like you. We are fighting the Communists to make Nicaragua free."

After buying provisions from a lorry driver and spraying anti-Communist slogans on the buses, the guerrillas shook hands with the passengers and sent them on their way.

Like other Latin American rebels at the opposite end of the ideological spectrum, the Nicaraguan guerrillas say they are fighting oppression. But, unlike others, the Nicaraguans speak of the evils of international Communism and wear rosary beads and crucifixes with their ammunition belts.

A five day trip for journalists was conducted by people who said they were guerrillas operating in the departments of Nueva Segovia and Madriz under the command of an agronomist, aged 39, who called himself Commander Mack.

The guerrillas said they did not know where their arms came from, but they brided at a mention of opposition to the CIA's request to Congress for further aid for the rebels.

Conversations with the combatants left the impression that even if covert American aid ends, deep-rooted unhappiness with the Government in northern Nicaragua will keep the insurgency boiling for a long time.

The opposition to the Sandinistas seems to spring mainly from resentment over acute shortages of daily necessities and the imposition of Marxist ideology over religion.

Some of the guerrillas, especially those in command positions, were either middle-class townspeople or small landowners who said their holdings had been confiscated by the Government. Many, however, were labourers or subsistence farmers who lived near the guerrilla zones.

Acid rain kills off rice in southern China

Peking (Reuters) - Acid rain in parts of China produces contamination as high as in affected areas of Europe and Japan, according to the Guangming Daily and official newspaper. It said rain had been tested in 2,400 localities throughout China and that in 44.5 per cent of cases it was found to be acid.

It did not identify the source of the pollution, but said the problem was largely restricted to the region south of the Yangtze River. It was especially serious in the city of Canton, just across the border from Hongkong, Suzhou near Shanghai and Chongqing.

The paper said rice planted on 3,300 acres near Chongqing suddenly wilted and died.

Agent Orange victims' fight going to court

American Vietnam veterans have cleared a big hurdle in their efforts to get compensation for illnesses caused by exposure to the toxic defoliant known as Agent Orange. A federal district court judge in Uniondale, Long Island, ruled that the case had sufficient merit to go to trial.

The Dow chemical company and four smaller manufacturers are being charged with withholding crucial information from the United States Government about the dangers of the herbicide which was used to clear jungle in Vietnam. Had the suit been dismissed, legal claims involving Agent Orange would have come to an end.

Senate boost for Israel

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved a \$7,200m (£4,600m) foreign aid bill for the fiscal year. It includes military aid for El Salvador, Israel, Egypt, Greece and Turkey. The American fiscal year begins on October 1.

The Bill, which was approved by a voice vote, is about \$100m less than President Reagan requested.

It includes \$2,600m for Israel next year and \$2,100m for Egypt. These two countries are

Bodies from Argentina's 'dirty war' unearthed

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

The provincial courts in Tucumán, a north-western province of Argentina, are reported to have discovered more than 100 unidentified bodies, buried in a local cemetery.

They are believed to be victims of the so-called "dirty war" between the security services and guerrillas in the 1970s. Human rights groups maintain that thousands of innocent people were killed in the violence.

The latest discovery came as a result of legal action by Señora Clara Medina de Bianchi and Señora Gregoria de Schettini, who are trying to discover the fate of their sons who "disappeared" in the conflict.

Witnesses are reported to have testified that the bodies were buried in makeshift coffins, and in some cases

simply wrapped in blankets or tarpaulin.

In 1974-76 the People's Revolutionary Army, a guerrilla group, set up rural bases in the province. The army carried out a major counter-insurgency campaign there, wiping out the insurgents with methods which were later to become generalized throughout the country after the military coup in 1976.

Since October last year, human rights groups and relatives of "disappeared" people have been denouncing the discovery of clandestine cemeteries around the country.

At the end of the last month the military junta issued a statement titled "Final document on the war against subversion and terrorism" which said that all "disappeared" persons should be considered dead.

Braniff tries to fly again

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Exactly one year after it ceased flying operations, Braniff International may have found a formula that would make its fleet airborne again, but which could have strong negative ramifications for the entire domestic airline industry.

The plan, which was approved on Thursday by Braniff's board, would have the Chicago-based Hyatt Corporation ensure the new airline as much as \$70m in funding in the form of cash contributions and loan guarantees.

The move would probably allow Braniff to operate at one of the lowest costs in the industry but to the detriment of its competitors, which are beset by overcapacity and low fares.

For that reason, other airlines are expected to put forward legal challenges to Braniff's plans in a way that could postpone an early return to profitability by other domestic carriers. Braniff must also obtain the approval from both its secured and unsecured creditors, labour unions and a federal bankruptcy judge before

its plan for flights as early as October can be realized.

Braniff's return would mean the reemployment of 2,000 former workers with a service operation covering 20 cities.

According to reports, Hyatt is expected to embark on several promotional schemes, including free accommodations to Braniff travellers and free travel to Hyatt hotel customers.

In return for its funding, Hyatt would receive an 80 per cent interest in the reorganized airline, and would be allowed

When the mayor threatened to clear the council chambers of disruptions continued, Mr Vrdolyak yelled: "Get the handcuffs if that's the way you want to run this place. Get the handcuffs!"

The dispute is essentially over Mr Washington's declared intention to reform Chicago politics by dismantling the powerful Democratic Party machine which has dominated the city in almost feudal fashion for the past 50 years.

However, as in the recent mayoral election, race is also a prominent factor. Most of Mr Washington's supporters are black. The Vrdolyak faction, made up of old Democratic machine politicians, are all white with the exception of one

Two weeks after Mr Harold Washington was inaugurated as Chicago's first black mayor, Government of the city has been brought to a standstill because of a bitter power struggle between the mayor and a group of influential white aldermen.

There have been a series of stormy city council meetings in which abuse has been hurled back and forth and which have so far failed to produce a compromise agreement between the warring factions.

Mr Edward Vrdolyak, leader of the white faction, has accused the mayor of trying to carry out "government by chaos". At one stage he shouted at Mr Washington: "Rule or rot, rule or ruin".

Mr Putnam: Hopes of rescue deal

Financial officials at Braniff said that \$50m of Hyatt's funding would go into operational capital, \$15m into financial notes and \$5m in equity.

Braniff's revival rests with the secured creditors who control the company's aircraft and who have in the past voiced scepticism over earlier revival proposals.

Their refusal to approve would mean instant failure for the revival scheme.

Michael Prest writes: The airline, which is based in Dallas, filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the US federal bankruptcy laws when it ceased operating. Braniff has already sold 20 Boeing 727s and leased one Boeing 747 to People Express, the cut-price airline which is seeking permission to run services from New Jersey to Gatwick airport, London.

Barely three weeks ago Braniff rejected an offer from Hyatt to inject \$55m because it would have left the company providing only ground and maintenance services to other airlines. Under that plan all Braniff's remaining 41 aircraft would have been sold.

Realizing that Mr Washington intended stripping him of power, Mr Vrdolyak, who is nicknamed "Fast Eddie" and was the leading power-broker under the previous administration of Mrs Jane Byrne, decided to change the rules in a way that would leave the mayor virtually powerless.

Secretly, he worked out a plan to reorganize the council committees so that 24 of them would run by his supporters and only three by blacks loyal to Mr Washington. The plan caught the Washington forces by surprise and went through the first meeting of the new council.

Mr Washington then attempted to veto the action but the Vrdolyak forces declared his veto to be illegal. Since then an

attempt has been made to negotiate a compromise which would give Mr Vrdolyak control of 14 committees and the mayor 13, but there is no sign that agreement is near. Meanwhile, the courts have been asked to decide the legality of Mr Vrdolyak's action and the mayor's attempted veto.

Mr Vrdolyak has long been a powerful figure in Chicago politics. When Mrs Byrne was elected mayor in 1979 after running as a reform candidate she described him as head of an "evil cabal" bent on destroying the city. Within a few months, however, he had become one of her strongest allies after she abandoned her original ideas of reforming the city power structure.

Infighting brings Chicago to standstill

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Two weeks after Mr Harold Washington was inaugurated as Chicago's first black mayor, Government of the city has been brought to a standstill because of a bitter power struggle between the mayor and a group of influential white aldermen.

There have been a series of stormy city council meetings in which abuse has been hurled back and forth and which have so far failed to produce a compromise agreement between the warring factions.

Mr Edward Vrdolyak, leader of the white faction, has accused the mayor of trying to carry out "government by chaos". At one stage he shouted at Mr Washington: "Rule or rot, rule or ruin".

Walesa is likely to meet Pope

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, the former Solidarity leader, is expected to meet the Pope in Poland next month. The Government, although unhappy, is not in a position to forbid the encounter, according to Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the deputy Premier.

Mr Rakowski, speaking in an interview with the American NBC television network, did not confirm that other leading officials [Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski, a Politburo member, and Mr Adam Lopatka, the Religion Minister], had urged the Church to prevent the meeting. But he made clear that "we would not be happy about it. However, I think that our standpoint will not be so important to the Pope, it will be to a greater or lesser degree the Pope's decision."

Playing down the significance of the meeting, which would be interpreted by many Solidarity sympathizers as church backing for Mr Walesa and his banned union, Mr Rakowski also conceded that "we are not in a position to deny anything to the Pope".

Mr Rakowski, who recently came under attack from a Soviet journal, apparently because of suspicions that he might be a "liberal" Marxist, dismissed recent demonstrations as insignificant in relation to the size or the sentiment of the population.

Afterwards Professor Amnon Rubinstein, a member of the Knesset, appealed for a legal opinion. General Shefi found that certain of the measures introduced by General Eitan did not stand up to the test of legality, and were likely to be misunderstood, leading to illegal acts against the population of the occupied territories.

Agreement delayed: The onset of the Sabbath yesterday prevented Israeli and Lebanese negotiators in Netanya from putting the finishing touches to the agreement on troop withdrawals from Lebanon.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the delegation had completed the English version of the agreement after four hours of discussions, and would meet in Netanya again tomorrow to complete the French version.

LONDON: King Hussein of Jordan, one of the keys to a solution to the Palestinian problem, discussed the Middle East for 30 minutes with Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Downing Street yesterday, David Cross writes.

Restrictions eased in West Bank

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Lieutenant General Moshe Levy, Israel's newly-installed Chief of Staff, has rescinded some of the more draconian measures introduced into the occupied West Bank by his predecessor, Lieutenant General Raphael Eitan, after a recent report by General Dor Shefi, the Army's Judge Advocate general.

General Shefi was asked to prepare a legal opinion on the legality of the measures introduced by General Eitan to subdue the population in the West Bank after the conviction earlier this year of four Israeli officers on charges of beating and harassing Arab youths in a village near Hebron.

Documents were produced at that trial in a bid to demonstrate that the officers concerned were carrying out instructions laid down by General Eitan.

Afterwards Professor Amnon Rubinstein, a member of the Knesset, appealed for a legal opinion. General Shefi found that certain of the measures introduced by General Eitan did not stand up to the test of legality, and were likely to be misunderstood, leading to illegal acts against the population of the occupied territories.

Agreement delayed: The onset of the Sabbath yesterday prevented Israeli and Lebanese negotiators in Netanya from putting the finishing touches to the agreement on troop withdrawals from Lebanon.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the delegation had completed the English version of the agreement after four hours of discussions, and would meet in Netanya again tomorrow to complete the French version.

LONDON: King Hussein of Jordan, one of the keys to a solution to the Palestinian problem, discussed the Middle East for 30 minutes with Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Downing Street yesterday, David Cross writes.

WASHINGTON: Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, said yesterday that the increased Soviet involvement in Syria made a solution to the Lebanese crisis more difficult to achieve and "heightens the danger of direct conflict between Syria and Israel", Mohsin Ali writes.

British election could ruin chances of successful European summit meeting

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

As the West German Government holds intensive talks on whether the European Community's summit meeting in Stuttgart can or should be postponed, political commentators here are already suggesting that the British general election will wreck Bonn's hopes for a successful meeting.

A Bonn spokesman yesterday denied that Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, would propose to Community foreign ministers meeting at Garmisch Castle this weekend that the summit be deferred until June 11 and 12.

The spokesman said Chancellor Kohl had been in touch with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and held fast to the date already set. British sources here suggest that a postponement would be equally awkward as it would bring the meeting close to the Italian elections, and there is still an even chance that the Prime Minister may decide to come to Stuttgart on the eve of the election.

Reports that the West German Government was furious with Mrs Thatcher for setting the election so soon after the summit could not be substantiated here. There is no doubt that the Germans know the meeting will be dominated by Britain's demands for a final resolution of its budgetary claims, but they may well feel this issue has to be got out of the way and that concessions will be needed if Mrs Thatcher is to have political ammunition to use against her Labour opponents - whom the present German Government sees as openly hostile to the European Community.

West Germany, however, has little interest in agreeing to an increase in Community spending - one of the ways the European Commission proposed money could be diverted back to Britain through additional funds for regional aid. Herr Genscher, the Finance Minister, is opposed to greater German contributions to the Community budget, and the Kohl Government is in any case committed to a policy of cutting back spending at home and abroad.

Herr Genscher, on the other hand, who has been criticized for what is generally considered to have been a weak and unimaginative German presidency of the EEC Commission, wants the Community to undertake a number of reforms, all of which will cost money. In particular, he told Community ambassadors on Wednesday that he would like to see a change in the EEC social fund to combat youth unemployment, an opening up of the Community domestic market, and a change in Community financing to assuage the British as well as reducing West Germany's burden.

Commentators here see little room for manoeuvre on the budgetary issue, and are convinced that Mrs Thatcher, for domestic political reasons, will take an extremely tough line. Many are pessimistically predicting deadlock and a break-down of the talks.

PARIS: France is in favour of keeping the summit to the proposed dates of June 6 and 7, but is "open to discussion" on the possibility of postponing it, the Elysee Palace said yesterday, Diana Geddes writes.

BRUSSELS: The British general election is bound to set the tone for the vital meeting of EEC foreign ministers this weekend at Garmisch, Ian Murray writes.

The main item on the agenda is the desperate need to agree the new way of financing the Community before it goes bankrupt. Central to the whole discussion is how British demands for a fairer balance to the EEC budget can be met.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, will be seeking to persuade his colleagues that they must stop procrastinating and make up their minds to reform the EEC's finances. Meanwhile he will insist on a rebate to British budget contributions for 1983 to tide Britain over until a longer term solution is negotiated.

Mr Pym's very firm orders from Downing Street are that the figure for the 1983 rebate must be ready for agreement no later than June 6, the date of the European summit in Stuttgart and just three days before the general election. At this week-end's informal meeting and later at the formal foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels on May 24 Mr Pym will have the responsibility of persuading member states to agree the 1983 figure.

Mrs Thatcher can be expected to make no concessions to the EEC before the general election. Equally member states are well aware the Labour Party is pledged to withdraw from the Community, something no other member state really wants to see. It is therefore in nobody's interest to have a major Community row before the British election.

Mr Josip Josipovic, the Prime Minister, was to prepare for a prolonged ministerial meeting early in July to tackle bilaterally all the problems Spanish entry poses for France's economic interests.

Mr Chénouard said that France's six months in the chair would probably see "horribly difficult" negotiations between the EEC and the United States over agricultural exports.

He emphasized that France wants Spain inside the EEC as soon as possible.

Without naming Britain or West Germany, M. Chénouard maintained that it was simply "not a serious attitude" to proclaim the EEC has a future while insisting at the same time the Community's resources remain at existing levels.

M. Chénouard refused to commit France to getting Spain's entry negotiations completed during the six months next year when Paris occupies the Community presidency.

The visit to Señor Fernando Moran, the Spanish Foreign Minister, during which M. Chénouard also saw King Juan Carlos and Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, was to prepare for a prolonged ministerial meeting early in July to tackle bilaterally all the problems Spanish entry poses for France's economic interests.

Mr Chénouard said that France's six months in the chair would probably see "horribly difficult" negotiations between the EEC and the United States over agricultural exports.

He emphasized that France wants Spain inside the EEC as soon as possible.

Without naming Britain or West Germany, M. Chénouard maintained that it was simply "not a serious attitude" to proclaim the EEC has a future while insisting at the same time the Community's resources remain at existing levels.

M. Chénouard refused to commit France to getting Spain's entry negotiations completed during the six months next year when Paris occupies the Community presidency.

Cold cod and chips in Central Park

From Christopher Thomas, New York

Mr John Nisbet's business is bagpipes and fish and chips, a combination of interests he brought from his native Scotland. He runs his businesses from a scruffy little town called Kearney, a stone's throw from New York and America's most Scottish community.

In Kearney you can buy Big Game, Smoked Oysters, Macaroni and Cheese, all British delights not readily available in America. There are four fish and chip shops, including Mr Nisbet's, where the offerings are the real thing and not the usual frozen, processed unrecognizable stuff they serve up in neighbourhood diners and have the tenacity to call fish.

With this in mind the authorities who run Central Park in New York gave him what is known as an "ethnic food concession" so that he could sell fish and chips and meat pies to the milling multitudes who will be congregating for the Glenfiddich Highland Games being staged today and tomorrow. The High Chief of this event of enormous proportions is Charlton Heston.

Mr Heston looks unusual in a kilt and, alas, one of the official photographs (shown here) has him with a kilt on back-to-front. But he can rightly claim to be of Scottish descent. He will launch the caber toss and the other antics at a press conference today.

While Mr Heston will doubtless be enjoying himself, Mr Nisbet has serious problems. The park commissioners suddenly decided that they were banning propane gas from Central Park, which left him with no means to cook and warm his goodies. So what is he going to do with mountains of beautifully fresh and fileted cod, just delivered, and 500 dozen meat pies?

He has his choice but to freeze what fish he cannot sell from his Kearney shop (called the Argyle), which is not his



Out of kilter: Charlton Heston, complete with back-to-front kilt, striking a chiefly pose in New York.

custom; he likes to cook it fresh. And he will be out and about in Central Park, when not playing bagpipes for Mr Heston and others, trying to sell an extremely large number of cold meat pies.

It is the first Highland Games in Central Park, a spirited occasion of dance and sport, and one of the highlights of the Britain Salutes New York festival.

Mr Nisbet, who also sells bagpipes and all things Scottish, came to America 22 years

ago, and gravitated quite naturally to Kearney six months after his arrival.

He came from Musselburgh, six miles east of Edinburgh, to do what all immigrants to America do - to dig for gold. He has been doing extremely well but the Central Park commissioners have set him back badly.

All the pies and cod are likely to lose him about \$8,000, apart from depriving the expatriate Brits of a distinctive touch of home

Fear of super missiles

MX could be bargaining chip in arms cut deal

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The American MX missile could end up by being a bargaining counter to encourage the Russians to withdraw their big SS18 intercontinental ballistic missiles.

In the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (Start) which resume in Geneva on June 8, the United States negotiators have laid great emphasis on securing limitations of the largest missiles.

These are regarded as being destabilizing, because, with their long range, multiple warheads, and great accuracy, they have the ability to destroy the other side's missiles even in their hardened silos. In any period of high tension, there will, therefore, be a great temptation to fire these missiles before they can be destroyed by the enemy.

The MX is being developed specifically as a counter to the Russian SS17, SS18 and SS19 strategic missiles, but it is the SS18 which concerns American most.

In the Start negotiations, the US would like to see a special sub-ceiling placed on the SS18, of which Russia has deployed more than 300, leading ultimately to their total removal by the end of a second phase of an agreement, which would be at about the end of the century.

The US has not formally offered a trade-off between the SS18s and the MX, but one source suggested it would be within the logic of the position for Russia to counter American demands over the SS18 by seeking concessions on MX.

America has had the utmost difficulty in finding a method of basing the MX which would not be vulnerable to Russian missiles. It is argued that this is not exclusively an American problem, but one which Russia will also experience, particularly when the MX is in service, and that this, together with the destabilizing nature of these weapons, provides both sides with strong incentives to reach an agreement which would ultimately outlaw this class of weapon.

In the next generation of strategic missiles both sides appear likely to move towards

smaller, possibly single-warhead missiles, a move which, in the case of America, was specifically recommended in the recent report of the Scowcroft commission.

The commission recommended, pending the development of single-warhead missiles, the basing of 100 MXs in existing Minuteman silos. Congress is now debating whether to approve finance for the MX, with a view to it starting to be deployed in 1986.

Confirmation that MX might ultimately emerge as a bargaining counter was implicitly contained in a letter President Reagan sent on Thursday to a number of senators. "Consistent with our national security requirements, the overall level of peace keeping (that is, MX) deployment will be influenced by Soviet strategic programmes and arms reductions agreements," the President said.

WASHINGTON: Mr Reagan, by showing his readiness to try a new approach in arms control negotiations with Moscow, has got approval from two key Congressional committees for funds for flight testing of the MX missile, Mohsen A writes.

The Senate Appropriations Committee voted on Thursday by 17-11 in favour of releasing \$625m (£400m) frozen by Congress last year.

On Wednesday, the House defence appropriations subcommittee also approved release of the funds.

Both votes came after committee members had received letters from the President linking approval of the MX - which will have ten warheads each - with modification of his arms control negotiations policies.

Release of the funds must still be approved by both the Senate and House of Representatives. Money to build the missiles would have to be authorized separately.

Funds for the MX were blocked by Congress last December pending a report by the Scowcroft commission on deployment of the missile.

Both Western and Soviet block nations showed the first serious signs here yesterday of a shared desire to start final negotiations on winding up the European Security Review Conference in Madrid.

The promise of progress, however, came in typically caber-toss fashion, with both sides emphasizing that the neutral nations' draft for a concluding document meant real sacrifices for them, and appealing to the other side to muster a little good will.

Mr Igor Andropov, aged 41, the son of the Soviet leader and a member of his country's delegation, put a gloss on his

Drought in Madras

Tankers quench a city's thirst

From Michael Hamlyn, Madras

Where Chinnappayan stood would normally be more than 30ft under water. He grasped the cracked soil with a wide-spread big toe and said: "If the monsoons do not come this year a man might just as well stand here and die."

With his cotton lungi tucked up round his waist, and a t-shirt looking more like a string vest, Chinnappayan was standing on the bed of what they call a tank. It is a shallow reservoir six miles across at its widest point, which provides the irrigation water for nearly 5,000 acres of paddy at Mamandur in North Arcot, 60 miles south of Madras.

The monsoons have failed for the past three years. The water which was stored in the tank has all been used or dried up, and although in the last growing season he planted his rice on the two acres that he shares-crops, nothing grew. Now he has dug a shallow well in the floor of the tank and is squatting on an eighth of an acre planted with spinach and melons, with which he is trying to raise a few rupees to keep himself and his two sons from starvation.

All over Tamil Nadu, the southern state of which Madras is the capital, people are praying for rain. In the countryside people are leaving the land to join the growing bands of coolie labourers in the towns. In the towns people are queuing in the streets for their two pots of water a day from tanker lorries.

Of the three reservoirs that supply Madras with water two are now bone dry. Pumps have to be used with the third, since the water level has fallen too low for it to feed by gravity. Instead of getting 52 million gallons of water a day the Madras are getting 45 million gallons on alternate days.

Even at this drastically reduced rate the water in the Red Hills lake will be completely drained by the end of next month. The 4,500,000 people living in the city will be totally dependent on four fields of deepbore wells, of which 64 are in operation and 15 more will be sunk.

The city officials are not pessimists. Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

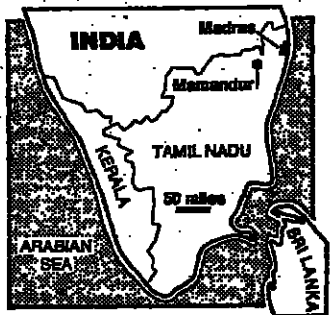
Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.

Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.



Woman held in Havana after hijack

Miami (Reuters and AP) - A woman waving a flare pistol overpowered a stewardess, held the gun at her and forced a US airliner to fly to Cuba.

The aircraft a Capitol DC8, landed in Miami early yesterday with 238 passengers and 10 crew after a three-hour stop in Havana. The hijacker was detained by the Cuban authorities. Airline officials said no one was hurt. The motives of the woman, who is black, were not known.

The aircraft was seized about 30 minutes after taking off from San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Thursday night for Miami. Its final destination was Chicago. A man hijacked the same flight on May 1, and forced the pilot to take him to Havana.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport and questioned the passengers and crew.

Vietnamese troops sent to Cambodia

Bangkok (Reuters) - Vietnam sent 2,000 fresh troops into southern Cambodia earlier this month, one day after it announced a partial troop withdrawal from the country.

Squadron Leader Prasong Soonsiri, secretary-general of the National Security Council, said the new Vietnamese troops, based in Kandal province south of Phnom Penh, replaced soldiers Hanoi pulled out on May 2.

Western journalists were invited to Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese authorities to witness the withdrawal and say about 1,500 soldiers leave the Cambodian capital and cross the frontier of Vietnam.

Mr Ngo Dien, Vietnam's Ambassador to Phnom Penh, said at the time more than 10,000 Vietnamese troops would leave Cambodia.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

Moi meets envoy after coup scare

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Sir Leonard Allinson, the British High Commissioner to Kenya, had a private meeting with President Moi yesterday. The meeting was at Sir Leonard's request, after speculation here since Mr Moi said last weekend that a foreign power was "grooming" another Kenyan for the presidency.

Ministers, politicians and other leaders joined in condemning the alleged "traitor", and in calling for him and the power backing him to be named.

Sir Leonard is understood to have expressed concern at the speculation and the uncertainty, while making it clear that Britain would not involve itself in such matters.

The ruling Kenya African National Union newspaper, *Kenya Times*, yesterday headed its leading article: "Action needed to contain traitors," and said Kenyans had shown during the week that nobody could hope to impose himself on the people with the help of "foreign masters".

Recalling the attempted coup last August (when Kenyan airmen tried unsuccessfully to overthrow the Government), it added: "The foreign-inspired plot is a very serious affair that calls for strong action now. It is likely that the traitors being aided by the foreigners were the same forces that were behind the events of last year."



South Africa's outcasts

THE ARTS

Cannes Film Festival

A few legal questions to try the jury



Comedy lessons: John Cleese and Graham Chapman in the new Monty Python film

The Festival Palace, its recently pristine walls now badly stained with graffiti in red and blue paint, has been wrested back from the medical students and riot police in time for a special event: a special showing of Michael Winner's remake of *The Wicked Lady*, and an official ceremony in honour of its producer, Menahem Golan. Since Mr Golan is a heavyweight cinema owner and mass-producer of pictures that rarely make festival grade, the gala has caused some surprise.

It appears in fact that Mr Golan considered that the festival organizers

had inflicted a blow to his pride and prestige. He was announced as a member of the jury, and this too caused some surprise. A few days before the festival began, the organizers thought better of it and rather curiously told Mr Golan it was a mistake. Mistake or not, Mr Golan's understandable disappointment seemed to be shared by his lawyers. He has also been mentioned as a possible member of next year's jury.

Two British entries, Nagisa Oshima's *Merry Christmas, Mr Lawrence*, and James Ivory's *Heat and Dust* have been shown on successive days,

Terry Jones' *Monty Python, The Meaning of Life* was shown at the start of the Festival and to crown the national entry, Bill Forsyth's *Local Hero* was selected to open the Quinzaine Des Réalisateurs. The reception of *Local Hero* has been as enthusiastic as any film's so far, confounding anyone who felt that indigenous Scots humour was in any way localized in appeal.

Robert Duvall, and who acts in Bruce Beresford's *Tender Mercies*, also appears at Cannes as the director of an attractive first feature, *Angelo, My Love*. It is a cheerful, funny,

feeling and honestly anti-romantic picture of the life of a gypsy community in New York. The film is entirely acted by the gypsies themselves.

Duvall found their ability to recreate their characters and their lives on the screen was remarkable, however. The star is 10-year-old (or thereabouts) Angelo Evans, whom Duvall discovered handing out leaflets on the streets to publicize his mother's palm-reading service, and Steve Tsigmanoff, a beat-up old rascal with an air of self-absorbed comic villainy much like that of W. C. Fields. Without seeming to force or falsify their reality, Duvall draws out of them an admirably controlled narrative of small dramas and high comedy.

David Robinson

Radio

Too much air

Public criticism of radio's own performance was non-existent until the arrival some years ago of *Disgusted*. *Tunbridge Wells* when Derek Robinson began to follow up the questions and dissatisfactions raised in listeners' letters.

Mr Robinson was and is a sandpaper sort of broadcaster, yet rumours leaked out that the BBC did not intend to be pilloried on its own wavelengths. At all events, *Disgusted*, *Tunbridge Wells* vanished from the air, to be replaced after an interval by *Feedback* (Radio 4, Sundays and Tuesdays) which with interruptions has been going ever since. How is it going now?

The programme, unlike its predecessor has never become wedded to one presenter, but has rung the changes - although I reckon that the present incumbent, Tom Vernon, must also be the longest-serving. However, in the all-important matter of content it is, exactly like that predecessor, dependent on its listeners' response.

Disgusted, *Tunbridge Wells*, by its perhaps not too complimentary choice of title said something about a part (though not of course all) of that response which both it and *Feedback* must arouse - unthinking overstatement or even meaningless outrage: the recent jumping up and down about the *Today* signature tune was a case in point. And if this is inevitable, so perhaps is its promotion by the programme, because the sound of people jumping up and down is more exciting (and better?) broadcast than something more sedate.

Last week's edition devoted a lot of time to a vehement letter about the poor musical taste of contributors to *Down Your Way*, which could have been disposed of in 30 seconds - although in compensation the next major item, on standards of interviewing, was more measured and informative.

However, my general view of *Feedback* on current form is that it is leaning more than it should toward excitement and performance. Though it may not be possible in this format to generate the level of discussion

that emerged in the *Broadcasting Tomorrow* phone-ins (Radio 4, late 82/early 83), the programme might sometimes have a try. On the other hand, it is plain from the present style of production - fast, jokey, punctuated by music and effects - that *Feedback* has become primarily a branch of the light entertainment business.

Indeed so far has it gone in that direction that Mr Vernon, a broadcaster I admire, has come to sound uncomfortably like Took of Television.

Another, but legitimate, contribution to light entertainment, which on its first appearance (autumn 82) failed utterly in an attempt to sound cool and sophisticated was *In the Air* it did, however, succeed in sounding tiresome and pretentious. Back for another try (Radio 4, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; producers, Julian Hale and Rosemary Atkins), I think it may have improved.

Anthony Holden, originally paired with Anne Gregg, is now on his own and the sense of striving after jetset effect has gone. This is a more or less

The sense of striving after jetset effect is gone. It is now tolerable

straightforward series of small chatty interviews with the odd song by way of diversion. Still not marvellous, but tolerable, low-key evening listening.

Jack Danby in *Bevin Boys* (Radio 4, Tuesday; producer, Susan Snailum) took what must surely be a rich subject: the experiences of those young men selected by ballot in the 1940s to do their war service in the mines. But he and his producer muffed it. Interviews with former *Bevin Boys* seemed to have been recorded mainly in a group so the excerpts from them lacked almost completely that sense of intimacy and of vivid memory responses which such a programme demands. On the other hand there was a great deal too much of Mr Danby telling us what ought to have emerged from interview.

David Wade

Notice to Copyright Holders

The Queensland Art Gallery intends to publish art objects in its Collections. Copyright holders for these artists should contact the Director, Queensland Art Gallery, P.O. Box 686, South Brisbane Q 4101, Australia.

David Young Cameron, Frank Cadogan Cowper, William Russell Flint, F. Pickford Marriott, Philip Wilson Steer. (M7261)

Theatre
Gentlemanly JacobinMuch Ado about Nothing
Barbican

Comparisons are odious, as Dogberry tried to say, but the contrast between London's other two flashy and shallow Shakespeare comedy productions (National and Barbican) and the radiant intelligence, taste and charm of Terry Hands's *Much Ado* is too pointed to ignore. Those strengths coincide so closely with the qualities of Derek Jacobi's Benedick (and how fortunate he could transfer from Stratford with it) that it is hard to divide the honours.

Alexander Reid's costumes, sumptuously varied in fabric

and colour, sustain the Charles I period (only Nigel Hess's saccharine English-Sixties musical score jars). That era suits Jacobin's reading, which is gentlemanly, Gielgud-tradition, not rough-diamond, and establishes Claudio and Pedro - even the delectable Don John, elegantly played by John Cusack as a Don Giovanni possibly fonder of his own sex - as van Dyck cavaliers, soldier-fops whose sense of honour makes them disastrously naive and rigid over the tragic trick that shatters Hero's marriage.

And the incessant talk of marriage, seldom brought out in performance, creates the pressure Sinead Cusack needs, young and lovely though her Beatrice still is, she speaks of leading apes in hell as though she would rather be a dead spinster than a

live one; and in her gulling scene, which Hero (Clare Foy) and Ursula (Katy Beahan) play beautifully as necessary home truths, she stands motionless, understanding how she repelled what she most needs.

As a newly arrived star (he alone) she still matches Mr Jacobin's comedy experience, ever polished, ever fresh. His boyish charm is undimmed. There are other possible interpretations than the witty-romantic but the bliss he finds in the tenderness of a happy lover is enough to make any Cupid-despising Benedick realize what he is missing and do something about it.

Anthony Masters



Derek Jacobi and Sinead Cusack: the right pressure

Television

Two middle-aged brothers drink and reminisce; that is the central, indeed only, situation of *Kisch Kisch* (BBC 2), Alan Owen's first television play for some time. The wife of one brother has died and now, as they sit in the study of their father, the spectacle of stiff upper lips beginning to droop fills the screen.

Nostalgia and familial strife are both potent themes, and in this play we get a strange conflation of them and Rattigan - with more emphasis, though, on the latter. Perhaps it should have been called *Kisch Kisch*. There are hints of incest ("Can I tap father's barometer?") and homosexuality which culminate in the confession of a "threefold" between husband, dead wife

and a Danish au pair called Kisch Kisch.

This was, it seems, a play originally devised for radio which no doubt accounts for the self-conscious air of the dialogue: "A far from unpleasing experience, I can assure you... I purr!" If this sounds stilted on television it is perhaps because it was designed, somehow, to be disembodied.

What television does here is to emphasize how insufficient the medium is for restrained human drama of this kind. The screen demands action, movement and, if possible, climax; in the small area of this play, we have instead memory, reflection and introspection. All the camera can do is depict the physical clutter of these brothers' lives, the external environ-

ment which threatens to stifle them, which turns confessions into mere "confidences".

A great deal, then, depends on the acting. Anthony Bate is very good as the unmarried brother - he is something in the diplomat's corps, and therefore rumoured to be a homosexual - as he registers various silent states of unease and misery when his brother gabbles on about the past. Ian Richardson is expert, also, at a kind of bourgeois angst although he is made up to look too much like a middle-aged *roué* to be entirely convincing as a desolated mourner. The secret of acting such parts is to make a little go a very long way indeed; in that respect, it seemed to resemble the drama itself.

Peter Ackroyd

The South Bank Show (tomorrow, ITV, 10.30) hangs an uncompromisingly frank portrait of Robert Lowell on the peg of Ian Hamilton's new biography of the mentally unstable American poet, and it is Mr Hamilton himself who contributes some of the boldest brush-strokes. Melvyn Bragg's double-bill is completed by an historic happening - the first performance (the honour falls to the Arditi String Quartet) of the 16-year-old Benjamin Britten's *Quartetino*, a work in which intimations of future greatness abound. This is a scoop and a half.

There is nothing wrong with *The Blue and the Gray* (tomorrow, BBC 1, 7.15pm) that a better script and a ton or so of dust could not have put right.

Weekend choice

Part one of this three-part saga of the American Civil War takes 105 minutes for the guns to bark, but it must be said for the director, Andrew V. McLaglen, that, when the North v South scrapping does begin, he handles the blood and thunder stuff with skill. What is wrong with the film is what is wrong with so much contemporary American television drama: too antiseptic, too highly polished. Nothing looks as if it was already ageing before the cameras started turning whether it be John Brown's brand-new galleons or the spick-and-span train that brings Lincoln (Gregory Peck with false nose but everything else looking authentic) into town.

Extracts from *Summoned by Bells* (tonight, BBC 2, 7.50)

were sensitively inserted by its producer, Jonathan Stedall, into his recent *Time with Benjamin* series, and we should welcome the repeated opportunity to see the autobiographical film in all its unexcavated glory.

Radio choice: *The Common Touch*, *Making Movies* (tomorrow, Radio 4, 6.30) is both a checking of the climate of the British film industry (squalid, with bright periods spreading from the direction of Attenborough and Putnam) and an anatomy of a new British thriller called *Slayground*, which sounds like what the American trade press used to call "superior thick-skin". Too violent, though, if the cinemas hope to put more family bottoms on £3-a-time seats.

Peter Davalle

Court of Appeal

No right to picket on airport land

British Airports Authority v Ashton and Others

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann
[Judgment delivered May 12]

Section 15 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 (TULRA) as amended by the Employment Act 1980, did not confer a right to attend on land, for the purposes of peaceful picketing, against the will of the owner. Nor did it affect any bylaws under which the use and operation of that land was regulated.

Disobedience of a request to leave the aerodrome, made by a police constable under by-law 5(58) of the Heathrow Airport - London By-laws 1972, would not found a prosecution under that by-law unless the request had been made fairly and reasonably, having regard to securing the efficient, economic and safe operation of the airport.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, allowing in part the British Airports Authority's appeal by case stated from the Uxbridge Justices, who had acquitted seven picketing trade unionists of charges alleging breaches of the 1972 by-laws.

Mr Timothy Walker, who did not appear below, for the airports authority, Mr Timothy Nash for the trade unionists.

MR JUSTICE MANN, giving the reserved judgment of the court, said that the seven respondents had been charged that on March 31, 1982, at Heathrow Airport, (1) they had remained on the aerodrome after having been requested to leave by a constable contrary to by-law 5(58) of the Heathrow Airport, London By-laws 1972; and (2) they had taken part in a public demonstration likely to interfere with the proper use of the aerodrome contrary to by-law 5(34).

The respondents had each pleaded not guilty before the justices, and had been acquitted.

The justices had been of the opinion that (1) the respondents had acted within the terms of section 15 of TULRA, and that by-law 5(34) of the 1972 by-law could not render their action unlawful.

(2) That even if section 15 did not apply, the respondents had not been taking part in a public demonstration within the terms of by-law 5(34).

(3) That in view of their findings in relation to by-law 5(34) it would be incongruous to convict under by-law 5(58).

Following the dismissal of the informations, the British Airports Authority had taken over the appeal by case stated to the Divisional Court.

The justices had found as facts that the respondents had all been ramp workers employed by British Airways. Six of them were officials of the Transport and General Workers Union.

In February 1982, a trade dispute began. The union was permitted to picket outside the airport entrances, but not within the perimeter. On March 31, the respondents were part of a group seen picketing at one of the control points situated within the airport perimeter.

A police constable requested them to leave and they refused. He arrested them.

In their Lordships' judgment, the case stated required an examination of three questions: (1) Were the acts of the respondents in mounting a picket at control point 8 a contravention of by-law 5(34)?

(2) In remaining on the aerodrome after being requested to leave by a constable, were the respondents in contravention of by-law 5(58)?

(3) Was the position affected by section 15 of TULRA?

His Lordship said that the Heathrow Airport - London By-laws 1972 had been made under a power conferred by section 9 of the Airports Authority Act 1965, which had been re-enacted in the Airports Authority Act 1975.

By-law 5(34) provided: "No person shall organise or take part in any public demonstration... likely to obstruct or interfere with the proper use of the aerodrome."

The crucial point was, whether there had been a "public demonstration". The justices appeared to have thought that that meant a demonstration involving members of the public.

The court could not agree. The word "public" was to be construed as indicating that the demonstration occurred in public. In that sense what the respondents had done was public.

According to the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* (3rd edition at p479), the meaning of the word "demonstration" included: "a public manifestation of feeling, often taking the form of a procession and mass meeting." That was an acceptable description in the present context.

Accordingly their Lordships were of opinion that the respondents were in contravention of by-law 5(34) in that they had taken part in a public demonstration likely to interfere with the proper use of the aerodrome contrary to by-law 5(34).

The respondents had each pleaded not guilty before the justices, and had been acquitted.

The justices had been of the opinion that (1) the respondents had acted within the terms of section 15 of TULRA, and that by-law 5(34) of the 1972 by-law could not render their action unlawful.

(2) That even if section 15 did not apply, the respondents had not been taking part in a public demonstration within the terms of by-law 5(34).

(3) That in view of their findings in relation to by-law 5(34) it would be incongruous to convict under by-law 5(58).

Following the dismissal of the informations, the British Airports Authority had taken over the appeal by case stated to the Divisional Court.

The justices had found as facts that the respondents had all been ramp workers employed by British Airways. Six of them were officials of the Transport and General Workers Union.

In February 1982, a trade dispute began. The union was permitted to picket outside the airport entrances, but not within the perimeter. On March 31, the respondents were part of a group seen picketing at one of the control points situated within the airport perimeter.

A police constable requested them to leave and they refused. He arrested them.

(1980) 2 IR 214, a decision dealing with section 2 of the Trade Disputes Act 1906, which was materially similar to section 15 of the 1974 Act.

The decision had been twice followed in Ireland, and the latest decision, *L. J. Ferguson Ltd v O'Gorman* (1975) IR 620 had been cited with approval in *Broom v DPP* (1974) AC 587.

The court would accept the reasoning in *Larkin*, and conclude that section 15 of the 1974 Act neither gave a right to attend on land against the will of its owner, or the person to whom exclusive occupation had been given, nor did it affect the operation of any by-law by which the use and operation of that land was regulated.

The British Airports Authority owned every part of Heathrow Aerodrome, including all the roads within the perimeter, none of which was a highway. Its by-laws regulated the operation and use of the aerodrome.

The court could not agree. The word "public" was to be construed as indicating that the demonstration occurred in public. In that sense what the respondents had done was public.

According to the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* (3rd edition at p479), the meaning of the word "demonstration" included: "a public manifestation of feeling, often taking the form of a procession and mass meeting." That was an acceptable description in the present context.

Accordingly their Lordships were of opinion that the respondents were in contravention of by-law 5(34) in that they had taken part in a public demonstration likely to interfere with the proper use of the aerodrome contrary to by-law 5(34).

The respondents had each pleaded not guilty before the justices, and had been acquitted.

The justices had been of the opinion that (1) the respondents had acted within the terms of section 15 of TULRA, and that by-law 5(34) of the 1972 by-law could not render their action unlawful.

(2) That even if section 15 did not apply, the respondents had not been taking part in a public demonstration within the terms of by-law 5(34).

(3) That in view of their findings in relation to by-law 5(34) it would be incongruous to convict under by-law 5(58).

Following the dismissal of the informations, the British Airports Authority had taken over the appeal by case stated to the Divisional Court.

The justices had found as facts that the respondents had all been ramp workers employed by British Airways. Six of them were officials of the Transport and General Workers Union.

In February 1982, a trade dispute began. The union was permitted to picket outside the airport entrances, but not within the perimeter. On March 31, the respondents were part of a group seen picketing at one of the control points situated within the airport perimeter.

A police constable requested them to leave and they refused. He arrested them.

Its ownership, unlike that of the private landowner, was subject to the right of the public to have access for the purpose of taking advantage of the services and facilities provided by the authority in pursuance of its statutory duty: see *Cinnamond*.

However, access for the purpose of picketing was not a right to which the authority's ownership was subject. In regard to access for that purpose, the authority's ownership and the status of its by-laws were indistinguishable from those of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners in the *Larkin* case.

Accordingly, section 15 of TULRA was irrelevant in the context of a prosecution under by-law 5(58).

The case would be remitted to the justices on the question whether the request made by the constable was reasonable having regard to the considerations enumerated by their Lordships.

Solicitors: Mr M. W. T. Nott; John L. Williams.

Queen's Bench

Homes need no cause to delay demolition

Regina v Birmingham City District Council, Ex parte Sale
Before Mr Justice Forbes
[Judgment delivered May 11]

A local authority, having declared an area to be a clearance area under section 42 of the Housing Act 1957, could not postpone the demolition of houses in the area pursuant to section 48(1) unless some proper or exceptional requirement existed other than the need to provide accommodation. Mr Justice Forbes held in the Queen's Bench Division when granting an application for a declaration by way of judicial review.

Mr John Macdonald, QC and Mr E. A. Bano for the applicant; Mr Jeremy Sullivan, QC and Mr Stephen Atkinson for the council.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that section 48(1) provided that instead of demolishing property within a clearance area, an authority might postpone demolition and retain the property to provide accommodation of a standard adequate for the time being. The power to postpone demolition was intended to be a temporary measure.

The standard of accommodation provided by section 48 was not as high as fit for human habitation and was often referred to as substandard accommodation.

The council on November 18, 1958, made a clearance order in respect of two buildings in Palmer Street, Birmingham. On January 20, 1959 they exercised their power under section 48 of the Housing Act 1957 and postponed demolition of the houses on appeal in the crown court upheld the decision of the Stockport Justices.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that the officer described his assignment, whom he had seen for "a split second", as having short dark hair, a wispy moustache, wearing a denim jacket and an earring in his left ear.

The Divisional Court applied the guidelines in *R v Turnbull* (1977) 2 QB 224 as to identification evidence in allowing on May 12 an appeal by case stated by Mr N. C. Garner and quashing his conviction and sentence of three months' imprisonment for assault on a police officer contrary to section 51(1) of the Police Act 1964.

Judge Jalland, sitting with two lay justices, had on appeal in the crown court upheld the decision of the Stockport Justices.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that the officer described his assignment, whom he had seen for "a split second", as having short dark hair, a wispy moustache, wearing a denim jacket and an earring in his left ear.

Before Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor
[Judgment delivered May 10]

In proceedings under section 35 and Schedule 1 of the Solicitors Act 1974 (giving the Law Society powers of intervention in a solicitor's practice where dishonesty was suspected), the plaintiff was granted an interlocutory application for discovery of certain documents in the possession of the council of the society.

Mr Edward Cazalet, QC and Mr Ian McCulloch for the plaintiff; Mr John Whitaker for the Law Society.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR said that on August 17, 1982 the Law Society wrote to the plaintiff saying that "the council have resolved that they have reason to suspect dishonesty on your part and are satisfied that you have failed to comply with the Solicitors Accounts Rules 1975".

The letter stated that the council had further resolved to vest in the

society under paragraph 6(2)(a) of the Schedule all moneys held by the solicitor or his firm and to require the solicitor (under paragraph 9(1)) to deliver to their agents all documents in his possession in connection with his practice or any controlled trust.

The letter enclosed a certified copy of the council's resolution in accordance with paragraph 6(3), showing that it had been made on July 29, 1982 by the professional purposes committee of the council under delegated powers.

By paragraph 6(4) a solicitor could, within 14 days of the service of such a resolution, apply to the High Court for an order directing the society to withdraw the notice, and by paragraph 6(5) the court, if it made such an order, could make such other orders in the matter as it thought fit.

Under Order 106, rule 6 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, proceedings under the Schedule were to be assigned to the Chancery Division, the application being made by originating summons. The plaintiff

had further resolved to vest in the

Queen's Bench

Homes need no cause to delay demolition

Regina v Birmingham City District Council, Ex parte Sale
Before Mr Justice Forbes
[Judgment delivered May 11]

A local authority, having declared an area to be a clearance area under section 42 of the Housing Act 1957, could not postpone the demolition of houses in the area pursuant to section 48(1) unless some proper or exceptional requirement existed other than the need to provide accommodation. Mr Justice Forbes held in the Queen's Bench Division when granting an application for a declaration by way of judicial review.

Mr John Macdonald, QC and Mr E. A. Bano for the applicant; Mr Jeremy Sullivan, QC and Mr Stephen Atkinson for the council.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that section 48(1) provided that instead of demolishing property within a clearance area, an authority might postpone demolition and retain the property to provide accommodation of a standard adequate for the time being. The power to postpone demolition was intended to be a temporary measure.

The standard of accommodation provided by section 48 was not as high as fit for human habitation and was often referred to as substandard accommodation.

The council on November 18, 1958, made a clearance order in respect of two buildings in Palmer Street, Birmingham. On January 20, 1959 they exercised their power under section 48 of the Housing Act 1957 and postponed demolition of the houses on appeal in the crown court upheld the decision of the Stockport Justices.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that the officer described his assignment, whom he had seen for "a split second", as having short dark hair, a wispy moustache, wearing a denim jacket and an earring in his left ear.

The Divisional Court applied the guidelines in *R v Turnbull* (1977) 2 QB 224 as to identification evidence in allowing on May 12 an appeal by case stated by Mr N. C. Garner and quashing his conviction and sentence of three months' imprisonment for assault on a police officer contrary to section 51(1) of the Police Act 1964.

Judge Jalland, sitting with two lay justices, had on appeal in the crown court upheld the decision of the Stockport Justices.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that the officer described his assignment, whom he had seen for "a split second", as having short dark hair, a wispy moustache, wearing a denim jacket and an earring in his left ear.

Before Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor
[Judgment delivered May 10]

In proceedings under section 35 and Schedule 1 of the Solicitors Act 1974 (giving the Law Society powers of intervention in a solicitor's practice where dishonesty was suspected), the plaintiff was granted an interlocutory application for discovery of certain documents in the possession of the council of the society.

Mr Edward Cazalet, QC and Mr Ian McCulloch for the plaintiff; Mr John Whitaker for the Law Society.

THE TIMES DIARY

Forearmed

Labour and the Alliance might as well give up. Not only did the 1981 *Old Moore's Almanack*, published in 1980, predict that Margaret Thatcher would take the opportunity of her own popularity to call an election in June 1983, but it also added: "If she does so, this will undoubtedly reaffirm her mandate to continue. By 1983, the little book said, the Government's stock would be soaring and 'Margaret Thatcher will have established herself as the indispensable hand at the helm.' It's all over."

Well lettered

Number two in my file of sturdy independent parliamentary candidates is David Wheatley, an unemployed nurse who will be contesting Epsom and Ewell as a radical. His manifesto is admirably terse, consisting almost entirely of the initial letters and acronyms representing pressure groups he supports. It reads: "CND; CAAT; NCCL; BISM; AAM; WDM; MRC; NSC; AA; NSM; ASH; NAS; SPUC/LIFE; CLEAR." AA is Action Aid, not the Automobile Association, but otherwise all I need tell you about Wheatley is that he is anti-EEC, NATO and US bases.

Eights and nines

Peter Shore has set a high standard in my competition for the most unfulfillable promise uttered by a general election candidate. John Richardson of Berwick-on-Tweed caught the Labour spokesman claiming on a BBC news interview on May 10 that his party would "be returned to power on June 8". No doubt, though, assertions will get even wilder as the campaign develops.

Mollie sozzled

The time has come when I can reveal to those few of you who do not already know that the word for "the carousing of seamen on icebound ships" is mallearmarking, not, as some guessed, wassailing, gam (which is more social intercourse at sea), horripole, polourousing, or even slobberdecking. For people like me who have difficulty with long words, a short form of mallearmarking is conveniently available. It is mollie, as several ladies of that name pointed out. D. C. Harill was the wordiest of my correspondents, explaining that mallearmarking was likely to follow a hard day with the flags (harpoons) when the crew, surrounded by krengs (deblubbed whale carcasses), broached a cask of bub (strong drink). Chambers says mallearmarking derives from the obsolete Dutch for a romping woman, but Richard Ward claims it derives anagrammatically from the Alaskan cant expression "Glim a Nome lark" and having now looked up both glim and nome in the dictionary, I am prepared to believe anything.

Vigilant

On April 9 I told how an ear, nose and throat surgeon bawled at a patient in whom he had diagnosed senile deafness: "What work do you do?" and when he finally made himself heard received the answer: "Guard for Securitor, sir." At the request of Peter Smith, chairman of Securitor, I am happy to make it clear that the patient had been referred to the specialist as a result of the company's medical examination which has long been a condition of their guards' employment.

Biting back

Taylor Nelson market research reports that the British breakfast fry-up is giving way to health foods, but adds that in Scotland and Wales the survey found "a strong resilience to the cooked breakfast." Having however, my way as best I might through cardboard kitchen-plasticized eggs, dried hard bacon and through toast in both Scotland and Wales, I can attest that that section of the report is accurate, at least.

All under control

Those who dread the hysteria of passing through airports will possibly appreciate the entertainments and attractions provided for staff and friends at the British Airports Authority's open day in their new Gatwick headquarters. To ensure that everyone has a happy, relaxing day, there will be a calypso steel band, morris dancers, a fun bouncer and cartoons for the kids, and spinning and natural dyeing demonstrations. There will also be a fire engine. No, no, they are not expecting a fire. It will just be on display.

Do politicians want their bumps read? Helen and Peter Cooper, of the London School of Phrenology, have just published a book called *Heads* and from its hints have prepared for me phrenological readings of the four party leaders. Margaret Thatcher has a relatively narrow gap between the ears, they say, suggesting coldness, and "her language and aesthetic bumps look in need of exercise", but her hairstyle may be deliberately deceptive. "Swept up to exaggerate the intellectual area," Michael Foot is "strong on hope", but has an ominously receding forehead and a generally discordant noddle. Roy Jenkins has a "satisfying round head" in which "desires for food and drink seem remarkably well developed", of course, while David Steel is "the most balanced relatively of the four", but "just slightly on the primitive side... with a sense of self-esteem lurking around the back."

PHS

Hitler: a catalogue of errors

Lord Dacre reflects on the muddle and misinformation surrounding the fake diaries

Last month I rashly declared the "Hitler diaries" to be genuine. I then compounded this grave error by admitting it. From the volleys of stones which have since assailed me from almost every window in Fleet Street, I realize that no one else in that populous and well-informed thoroughfare would have been so foolish as to err or so feeble as to recant. I therefore feel that I owe some explanation of my unique double-fault.

Before I had seen the diaries, I was very sceptical. Hitler was not known as a diarist; he was known to dislike writing, and the diaries were said to diverge, in some respects, from the public record. However, his "second book" and his "Table-Talk" had both come as surprises when they were published; statements that he could not use his right hand are untrue; and the public record must take account of new evidence. I therefore decided to suspend judgment until I had seen the texts I saw them in Zurich on April 7 and sought to apply the three criteria of authenticity: form, provenance, content.

On the form I was reassured. The handwriting of Hitler and Bormann is familiar to me; and although, as a layman, I would never regard my own view as sufficient, I was satisfied on being shown the independent authentication of three international experts. That, it seemed to me, is as good as one can get. I was assured that the paper had been tested and had passed the test. I was also impressed by the sheer bulk of the diaries. Who, I asked myself, would forge 60 volumes when six would have served his purpose?

I then turned to provenance. The documents, I was assured, had been supplied by the same former *Wehrmacht* officer who, in 1945, had salvaged them from the crashed plane. This man had been discovered by *Stern's* researcher, Gerd Heidemann, working backward from the site of the crash, which he was the first to identify. I naturally tried to discover the man, but I was told that he required the protection of absolute secrecy. I asked the editor of *Stern* whether he knew his identity, and was told that he did: *Stern* had possessed the material for three years and had thoroughly tested the story.

In the circumstances, I thought I could accept these assurances. I could not believe a professional paper would discredit itself by publishing known forgeries, and anonymity, in such matters, is not unusual. Both the papers of Bormann and the diaries of Goebbels have come to publication through persons who have never been identified; and no one doubts they are genuine.

There remains the question of

content. Here I was at a disadvantage. I saw the documents for a few hours only, under supervision, in a foreign bank volume after volume, written in a cramped German hand. Obviously I could not check them at leisure. The proper course, I believed, would have been to refer the text to a qualified German historian. However, *Stern*, it seemed, had an almost neurotic fear of leakage and had preferred to rely on a thorough check by its own domestic historians. I did not like this answer; but since I took the *bona fides* of the editor as a *datum*, I accepted it as an unfortunate necessity. This is what I meant when I afterwards regretted that normal historical methods had been sacrificed to the necessities of a journalistic scoop.

Summarizing my views at the time, I said to myself that if the handwriting was guaranteed and the provenance established, then authenticity was clear and any difficulties in the content would have to be digested. Therefore, when reporting by telephone, as instructed, I declared my belief that they were genuine.

This was a serious error for which I blame myself. Although I had been asked for an immediate opinion, that opinion need not have been positive or final. Publication was not due until May 11 — more than a month ahead. Even if time had been pressing, I should have insisted on giving only a provisional answer.

On April 19, in Hamburg, Mr Heidemann showed me his remarkable collection of Nazi documents and mementoes, several of which, he assured me, were part of the same archive as the diaries. Pressed about the officer who had salvaged them, he assured me that this officer was personally known to him, was now over 80, and lived in Switzerland. But he insisted that he was under a solemn obligation not to name him.

On my return to England I reflected on Mr Heidemann's documents, and one of them disquieted me. It was a letter of 1908, and it seemed to me just a little too neatly contrived to confirm, and be confirmed by, a passage in August Kubizek's published account of his friendship with Hitler at that time. Could this letter have been forged for this purpose? But if a forged letter had been — as Mr Heidemann insisted — part of the archive salvaged from the plane, then that whole archive was suspect.

Working from this base, I began to consider the whole archive with the mind of a forger. How would a forger of Hitler's diaries proceed? I decided that he would concentrate on a period when Hitler's movements were well documented, and, outside that period, select only detached episodes for which public evidence was accessible. He would also, since his main material would be derivative or trivial, vary it where he safely could with interesting deviations. The diaries, I noted, had a disconcerting correspondence with this model. They were continuous from 1932; before that there were isolated episodes; and an interesting variation was suggested in the affair of Rudolf Hess.

If at that moment I could have stopped the course of events, I would have done so. By the original timetable it would have been possible. Publication was still 19 days ahead. But at this moment *Stern* intervened, thrusting forward its own publication from May 11 to April 24, and dragging *The Times* into it. It was therefore too late to change. All that I could do was at once to tell *The Times* of my doubts.

I also took another decision. If the documents were forged, or contained forgeries, the story of their provenance, as told to me, could not have come out of a real archive. I therefore reopened the question of provenance.

On April 25 *Stern* was holding a press conference in Hamburg. I agreed to attend it only if Mr Heidemann first came to my hotel, prepared to answer questions and bring the Hess documents, of which I was particularly suspicious. When he came, I tried to extract from him some evidence to convince me that his anonymous officer really existed and was not merely a name attached to a Swiss bank account. He could not satisfy me. Nor did the Hess papers. I therefore had to admit that the provenance of the diaries, and therefore the diaries themselves, could well be false.

Having once admitted it to myself, I felt that I must attend the press conference and admit it to others. This admission was no doubt a painful surprise to *Stern*, but it was not the only surprise. The other came from Professor Weinberg.

Professor Weinberg is a distinguished American historian who (among other things) has calendared

the captured Nazi documents in America. He had been invited to examine the diaries for an American paper, and had, on a separate occasion — had the same opportunity as I. Like me he had been sceptical at first, but had been converted by the evidence supplied in Zurich. Now, like me, he had had second thoughts.

He had discovered that not one of the samples of Hitler's handwriting sent to the three experts for authentication, and authenticated by them, had come from the diaries themselves. How *Stern*, in so important a matter, came to submit such irrelevant samples, and to cite the authentication of them as proof of the authenticity of the diaries, is a mystery to me. But the conclusion is obvious. The authentication by the experts is, for its purpose, worthless.

Authenticated handwriting and assured provenance had been the two pillars upon which Professor Weinberg and I had independently based our conclusion that the diaries were genuine. Now both pillars, under pressure, had given way, and their substance had gravely weakened the credit of their architects. At the press conference, all we could do was suspend our own opinions and demand that *Stern* restore its credit either by revealing the true provenance of the diaries or by submitting them, at last, to proper examination. The latter course has now been adopted, with results which we know.

Looking back on the affair I recognize that I made a grave error in my first judgment. But within the limits which I wrongly accepted, I do not think that that judgment was irrational. Among the innumerable brickbats which have come from persons who have never seen, or been blinded by, the documents in question, I was comforted to find a long telegram of support from the world's largest dealer in historical documents, who is also the author of the standard work on the detection of forgeries. He wired: "Your position is not as untenable as you are making appear. You and Weinberg are the only historians not making uninformed statements concerning authenticity... You were badly misled by *Stern*."

Whether misled or not, I blame no one except myself for giving wrong advice to *The Times* and *Sunday Times*, whose editors have behaved throughout with more understanding than I deserved. I apologize to them, and to the public, for my error. It was a real error. It is small comfort to recall that it has happened before: that Carlyle was taken in by the Squire forgeries and Friedberg by the Serbo-Croat forgery; that E. H. Carr authenticated the Litvinov diaries and *The Times* took seriously the Parnell letters.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1983

Sir Richard Attenborough replies to Salman Rushdie



Attenborough directs Ben Kingsley as the crusading Gandhi

Gandhi: faithful in spirit, the heart of the man

make an artistic selection of historical fact. That he does not elect to explore the ramifications of the massacre, except insofar as they affected the lives of his characters, is his choice as a storyteller. As a film maker, I claim the same privilege. And yet, because I do not choose to show the subsequent reaction to Dyer's actions in Britain since it is not pivotal to the story of Gandhi, Mr Rushdie claims I have perpetrated "an unforgivable distortion".

I believe I may fairly level the same accusation at his statement that Pandit Nehru was not Gandhi's disciple. "They were equal, and they argued fiercely," he writes emphatically. Had he had the privilege, as I did on a number of occasions, of talking to Pandit Nehru about his relationship with Gandhi, Salman Rushdie would have learnt that Nehru did indeed regard himself as Gandhi's disciple and said so freely. However, even denied my first hand knowledge, one would surely expect such an expert on the customs of India to be aware of the respect that is invariably shown by the young to their elders. Neither Nehru nor any other Hindu would regard himself as the equal of a man 19 years his senior.

Mr Rushdie further deems that the inclusion of Subhas Chandra Bose, whom he chooses to call guerrilla, would have improved the film but that Bose was "selected out" because he was violent. This is arrant nonsense. He was excluded because his story was not central to Gandhi's life and, told properly, would have added some 15 or 20 minutes to the film.

We see and hear the counter-arguments to non-violence all round us every day — Ireland, in the Middle East, in Africa... throughout the world. What we do not see and hear very often, if at all, is Gandhi's proposition that there may be another way. I say *may* advisedly. Personally I very much doubt that *satyagraha* would have worked against the Nazis since the power of world opinion is a vital adjunct to

non-violence and Hitler's mob cared little for what anyone else thought of them. But now, today, in a world where governments are capable not just of blowing their enemy to bits but of demolishing the whole planet earth as we know it, surely non-violent protest is worthy of consideration.

Turning to Salman Rushdie's assertion that *Gandhi* is laughably crude, I have to say that he seems to have a unique sense of humour. No other critic, anywhere to my knowledge — be they professional as in the case of David Robinson and David Hughes — or non-professional as in the case of Mr Rushdie (I cannot bring myself to call him an amateur) has mentioned unintentional comedy in relation to the film.

Mr Rushdie writes at one point that Gandhi lived his life very much in public and then apparently falls about laughing at the idea that he might re-narrate his major vows for the benefit of a western journalist. Actually there are two journalists, but when not laughing or weeping Mr Rushdie seems to have had his eyes closed during much of the running he attended. Another scene he found very comic is Gandhi's fast in Calcutta which, whether Mr Rushdie likes it or not, did in fact quell the riots there. Furthermore, he totally misrepresents two consecutive scenes featuring firstly Hindu *gondals* laying down their arms and secondly Gandhi comforting a repentant child-murderer. But Mr Rushdie's worst falsehood is that "Partition is sorted out during a two-minute break in the independence negotiations." In fact exactly the opposite occurs and nothing at all is resolved.

Towards the end of his "review", Salman Rushdie encapsulates his opinion of *Gandhi* with the words: "If this is the best film of 1983, God help the film industry." *The Times* critic David Robinson, in common with a majority of his colleagues throughout the world, had a rather different summation, writing: "It is a major contribution to a year of thrilling success for British films."

Much more important, it is an artist's personal tribute, deeply felt and simply expressed, to the spiritual worth of another human being."

Finally, I must refute Mr Rushdie's unwarranted accusations about the way in which the film depicts Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. Had he been watching the screen attentively he might have noted that the assassin did not "simply step out of the crowd with a gun".

Nithuram Godse is shown on four separate occasions in the film, most particularly reacting violently to Gandhi's words of religious reconciliation. In terms of screen storytelling, he is established neither as a "lone nut" nor as the representative of a whole people turned against Gandhi. As to Godse representing the Crucifixion and my seeking to portray Gandhi as a latter day Christ, this is not only blasphemous but totally untrue.

John Briley, the screen writer, and I were convinced that a major reason for making the film was to show that Gandhi was not a deity but a flesh and blood man — a man who had his full share of tears and foibles. I am fully aware that in just over three hours' screen time one cannot relate an entire biography. Indeed, the forward to the film reads: "No man's life can be encompassed in one telling. There is no way to give each year its allotted weight, to include each event, each person who helped to shape a lifetime. What can be done is to be faithful in spirit to the record, and try to find one's way to the heart of the man."

I have tried in this reply to Salman Rushdie's scurrilous attack on *Gandhi* the film and on Gandhi the man to explain some facts of which he seems to be ignorant. But it may be that he has scant regard for facts or truth since, as I have said before, his trade is fiction. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that the narrator of his prize-winning novel (a story in which dates are crucial) places the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi between the end of February and the month of September in 1948. Factually the assassination took place on January 30 of that year.

I feel sure that a writer of his repute would not make such a mistake unintentionally and having no experience whatsoever as a literary critic, it is not for me to hazard an opinion as to what extent his novel may be autobiographical. But when the hero of *Midnight's Children* discovers his mistake, a chapter and a half later, he justifies it with the following words: "Re-reading my work, I have discovered an error in chronology. The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi occurs, in these pages, on the wrong date. But I cannot say, now, what the actual sequence of events might have been; in my India, Gandhi will continue to die at the wrong time."

"Does one error invalidate the whole fabric? Am I so far gone, in my desperate need for meaning, that I'm prepared to distort everything — to rewrite the whole history of my times purely in order to place myself in a central role?"

I do think that, before he embarked on his distorted review of *Gandhi*, Mr Rushdie might have done well to ask himself the same question.

© 1983 Richard Attenborough

David Butler

How TV could tip the balance

Does the future resemble the past? If so, this election is already over. By every postwar precedent, Mrs Thatcher's victory is beyond challenge. The latest polls put her ahead by up to 21 per cent. And, though campaigns have changed voters' minds, none has eroded a lead as big as that.

In 1951 the Labour government pulled back from a 10 per cent deficit to a narrow defeat. In 1970 Mr Wilson, after a long trough, rose into the lead three weeks before the dissolution, only to lose by 3 per cent. In February 1974 Mr Heath started with a 6 per cent advantage before he lost in that almost tied contest. But those were the extreme cases. In eight other elections, the movement between the pollsters' reports at the start of the campaign and the final outcome was relatively small. Mr Foot or Mr Jenkins will indeed have to break the mould of British campaigns if Mrs Thatcher is to be upset.

Yet the future does not necessarily resemble the past. The reason so many commentators refuse to accept a Conservative victory as a pre-established fact lies not only in their natural desire to lead their readers in the excitement of an open race, but also from the experience of the last decade and, above all, of the last two years. British voters are different today from those once-solid creatures of habit that we learnt to know and trust in the 1950s. They, or many of them, have lost their traditional roots in class and parental loyalties and have started to switch from day to day under the stimulus of events.

Consider the evidence. From 1945 to 1965, the party lead in the monthly Gallup poll only twice fluctuated within one calendar year by as much as 10 per cent. Allowing for the chances of sampling, it was a period of incredible stability. But since 1965 there have been hardly any years in which the lead has not moved by at least 15 per cent. In 1982, according to MORI, the Conservative vote went from 27 per cent to 48 per cent. Since the Alliance's foundation in March 1981, its support rose from 15 per cent to 44 per cent, but now stands at 20 per cent. Local elections have shown a similar pattern.

By-elections have been even more transformed. From 1945 to 1959, only 4 per cent of contests yielded a change of party. From 1979 to 1983, 35 per cent have done so. In Bermondsey, Liberal support rose from 20 to 57 per cent during the campaign. In Darlington, SDP support fell from 36 to 24 per cent. Vote switching has plainly moved into fashion. After this has happened, no politician (and no pollster) can feel secure, even when the evidence suggests a handsome lead.

How are we to account for the new volatility? Once there was little cause to challenge the popular belief that the children of Labour men would vote Labour, or that

owner/occupiers were Tories and council tenants were socialists. But nowadays there has been a vast increase in floating voters. And there are several reasons.

The first is that electors are more educated; successive rises in the school leaving age, as well as changes in the curriculum and teaching methods, have left some changing class structure, both through a diminished difference in standards of living and through greater mobility.

In 1945, 30 per cent of the British electorate lived in owner-occupied houses. Now the figure is 60 per cent. In 1945, 75 per cent of the British electorate could be classed as manual workers. Now the figure is 50 per cent. Those changes involve a vast increase in the number of people who are cross-pressed in their voting between working class family traditions and new middle class attributes.

The third reason lies in the history of the last 20 years. Britain has declined in the world league. And Britain has had four changes of government. The years after 1964, and again after 1974, taught voters that it was not just the wicked Tories who were holding the country back. The years after 1970 and again after 1979 taught Conservatives that it was not all the fault of the silly socialists.

But the biggest reason seems to lie in the transformation of political communications. In the 1950s most citizens got most of their political information from one of the highly partisan Fleet Street newspapers, which usually reinforced their own prejudices and helped them to see the Westminster battle as a contrast between virtue and vice. But since the arrival of television and of politics on television, with carefully balanced coverage, the public vision of the parties has been transformed.

Politicians quickly learned, when intruding into the viewer's domestic space, to abandon the licensed rudeness of the Commons and the hustings. They made plain in their persuasive reasonableness how much the parties' policies overlapped, and, even more, they showed themselves as similar human types. After a few years of watching politics on television, the ordinary, mildly committed citizen found it much harder to see the party battle as a struggle between angels and devils.

In the last generation voters have become increasingly cynical, perceiving their task in the polling booth as a selection of the lesser evil, hesitantly aware that they are making a marginal choice and quite ready to be persuaded up to the last minute that the other side might after all be the better bet. That is why today all commentators, not to mention all politicians, are running scared.

The author is a Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1983

Paul Pickering

Humour, yes, but far from a joke

We met in Hedley's tea rooms in Dungannon: "A small country town with holes, dear, just like Swiss cheese," chorried Aunt Sylvia. "But the very best place for raspberry pavlovas in Ulster. Very wicked but irresistible." Betty ordered a youth to stop playing a space invader machine, and he did.

When I had finally acquired a clutch of Irish relatives my romantic assumption was that they must be a poor Catholic family who had fought for centuries against injustice. It was quite a surprise to find a rich, Protestant clan, led by my formidable aunts Betty and Sylvia, who seem prepared to take on anyone to stay in the green rolling countryside of the Mourne Triangle.

They are not cold-hearted bigots, said Betty, but have as well developed and appreciative a sense of humour as any Catholic. To illustrate this the two ladies told the story of how my cousin William managed to lose his Ulster Defence Regiment pistol over the border in Dublin while going to a party at Trinity University. This is the sort of harmless little mishap international incidents are made of.

"It really was my fault when I packed his case," said Sylvia. "I put the gun in without thinking because up here they are meant to have it on the back of his motorbike and went to Dublin."

"Then somewhere by the Liffey the case, which had been tied on quite tightly fell off, and by the time he realised and went back it was gone. He didn't know his weapon was in there until he phoned home. When I told him he got in quite a panic and said he got to court martialled. So we couldn't report it."

"We then had a call from a nice sounding man with a soft southern accent who had traced us from the address on the case. He said he had both the gun and the case and we could collect it. The man lived in a part of Dublin where the IRA have their hidey holes so William thought it was a trap."

My cousin, by this time back in the North, gathered a small Doonee like force of men to go in hot pursuit of his pistol. "The type of individuals who would even beat themselves up if left alone for a long time," one relative had commented as the fierce band left. They surrounded the Dublin house where William was shaking when he

went to the door," said Sylvia. "The others were close to behind him when the man opened it. He turned out to be a Catholic ex-soldier who had been in the Guards in England and gave William a proper dressing down and had even cleaned the pistol for him."

"The soldier had invited some friends round, just in case there was trouble, who turned out to be republicans. So they decided to open a bottle to break the tension. It was just like that time in the First World War when the Germans and British shook hands across the trenches."

"Just imagine, Protestants from Dungannon singing rebel songs. They even had to come back across the border by an old IRA and smuggling route to avoid being brutalised by the RUC."

Aunt Betty then told me a most unusual place to carry a gun if one doesn't want it to be found in a body search, and she ordered another pavlova.

Only poor cousin William was made to look a silly Billy by the Dublin adventure. "He's now concentrating on being a Mason instead. Ornamental chiselling not monumental," said Sylvia, choking with laughter on her high tar cigarette.

"It's our sense of humour that keeps us going," said Betty. "I have known people start telling jokes straight after a bombing, like the one about the IRA man who is refused admission to heaven by St Peter but says, 'Sorry father, but you don't understand, I'm here to give you three minutes warning.'"

Aunt Betty's own anti-terrorist device is a long bar pin kept behind the door, a weapon of the ruling class not quoted in the guerrilla manuals of Che Guevara.

"I don't care if the IRA get elected, everyone hates politicians. But if they start throwing their weight about we'll show them we can be difficult. Won't we dear," demanded Sylvia. "More tea?"

When we left Aunt Betty drove straight past the iron faced constable hunched nastily over his machine gun at the security check point where we were meant to stop. "To think my mother dressed him as a girl until he was nine. He wouldn't dare stop me."

Back home Sylvia cuddled her cat Kipling. "We laugh and on the whole things are better, but please don't just regard us as an old joke or the laugh will be on you dear." I promised never to be bigoted about Protestants again.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

TOP PEOPLE TAKE WHAT COMES

Some bets are safer than others in politics, but taken all round we will probably never find a safer one than the wager that no cabinet will ever be seen going to the country on the electoral appeal of having just awarded itself a 47 per cent pay rise. As for ordinary MPs, they may secretly have reservations about the emphasis that Mrs Thatcher put this week on her hope that they would find it impossible to accept the slightly smaller increases dangled before them by the Plowden report, but they all know in their hearts that life will be easier on the hustings for not having to explain away a pay rise of 30 per cent when most of their constituents can expect below six per cent this year. For public pay budgets the official ceiling is only 3.5 per cent.

There are glaring electoral reasons for not implementing the Plowden recommendations for the commons now. The decision will still be a mainly political one even after the election. Money is certainly a significant influence but it is seldom a crucial one on the number and quality of those seeking to become MPs. What Members pay themselves sheds such an embarrassing light on appeals for national pay restraint that no comparability study (necessarily strained) can be much to the point. But the fear

of headlines also tends to influence decisions about other top salaries where there is less excuse for it.

All the groups covered by this week's reviews have suffered from this tendency in the past, and forgone part of awards recommended by their review bodies, just to encourage the others. There is never a right time for restoring these enforced sacrifices (justifiable only at times of real emergency). The loss tends to be cumulative, and thus increasingly difficult to make up. For the 1,800 in the Top Salaries category the problem is one of publicity and not cost, for their pay is a drop in the ocean of the departmental budgets which are the Government's main concern. Servicemen and doctors are more numerous.

What the Government has done is to endorse the increases for the latter groups, and leave the top salaries on one side. All these awards are well above the going rate, though the latter are especially so, and more controversial. It is excusable for a Government which has put its fate in the hands of the electorate to defer very controversial decisions which can be put off without risk, for there is a kind of discourtesy to the voter about rushing in unnecessarily. But the next administration should not

let controversy deter it from implementing the awards in full.

The cumulative erosion must be arrested some time or it will do harm. The review body bases its recommendations not on a claim that admirals and Lords of Appeal should always enjoy the standard of life to which they have been accustomed, but on comparisons with positions of comparable responsibility, and (still more to the point) positions which are more or less direct counter-attractions for the individuals concerned, in industry or at the Bar. It is because political pressures tend inherently to depress awards in these areas that review bodies exist, to assess, recommend, and occasionally have their recommendations set aside at times of grave need.

Mrs Thatcher declared that she accepted the top salaries review's "cogent" arguments last year, before announcing that she meant to scale them down all the same. If setting aside becomes routine, the machinery becomes an irrelevance. It is no coincidence that the review bodies for doctors and for top salaries both hint strongly that another rejection would cause the system to lose credibility. Its collapse would mean more unrest in the professions, and more odium from all quarters for the Government as arbiter.

THE SOVIETS BEHIND SYRIA

Mr George Shultz is not a man who readily takes no for an answer. When he visited Damascus last Saturday, he found the Syrians, in his own words, "hardly enthusiastic" about the agreement between Israel and Lebanon. Yet when he returned home on Wednesday he told President Reagan he was "confident" that Syria would eventually agree to withdraw her troops from Lebanon in parallel with those of Israel; because, he said, "there is a wave of opinion building up in the Arab world that this is the opportunity to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon along with all foreign forces".

Mr Shultz is presumably basing his view on the evidence of his own conversations with King Hussein of Jordan and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. Neither is precisely representative of Arab opinion at large (who is?) but both have some sense of what they can get away with. In this instance what King Hussein says is less important because he no longer has any influence in Damascus. King Fahd, who is Syria's bank manager, is the one the Americans are counting on. They were encouraged by the fact that President Assad flew off to see him right after Mr Shultz's trip, and Mr Casper Weinberger derived further encouragement from his own talks with Prince Sultan, the Saudi defence minister, in Paris on Thursday.

For experienced Middle East watchers, however, this reliance on the Saudis to deliver Syria is one of the least reassuring aspects of the whole affair. Overestimation of Saudi influence - or of Saudi willingness to use that influence, which comes

to much the same thing - has been a key element in past American failures in the region.

The Saudi relationship with Syria is, in fact, somewhat reminiscent of the American relationship with Israel. On paper both Syria and Israel are client states, utterly dependent on their respective patrons. In practice the tail wags the dog, because the patron governments are more afraid of what the client state might do to them than vice versa. In the Saudi case, King Fahd and his brothers fear Syria for all sorts of reasons, ranging from straight forward assassination to loss of the last possible channel of influence on Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran.

That does not mean that the situation in Lebanon is hopeless. As Mr Shultz has pointed out, Syria is not actually being asked to approve the Israeli-Lebanese agreement as such. She is being asked not to use it as a pretext for refusing to withdraw her own forces at the request of the Lebanese government - a request which is now being made formally for the first time. It may be that her present negative attitude, and the reinforcement of both Syrian and Palestinian forces in Lebanon, are only a kind of negotiating tactic aimed at securing Syrian advantages in Lebanon corresponding to - or, more likely, better than - those which Israel obtains under the Shultz agreement. But whatever President Assad's real aims it would be unwise to count on Saudi pressure to alter them. It would also be unwise to assume that the alternative is simply to freeze the present situation in Lebanon, bad as that would be. As so often in the Middle East,

there is a real danger that if things do not get better they will get even worse, and quite quickly too.

Mr Shultz implicitly acknowledged the limits of American (and Saudi) influence last Tuesday when he called publicly on the Soviet Union to "get on the side of peace". Soviet support for Syria has lately been stepped up, and that is one of the reasons that President Assad feels strong enough to resist Saudi and American pressure. Syria is not committed unconditionally to a pro-Soviet position, but Mr Shultz will find it difficult to woo her away from the Russians unless he is actually in a position to offer the return of occupied Syrian territory (the Golan Heights). Since it is hard to imagine Israel agreeing to this in advance of negotiation, if at all, it may well be that the Russians now enjoy an effective veto on further progress towards peace on any front.

Of course that does not mean that all or any Soviet pretensions in the Middle East have to be accepted. But it may well mean that a renewed American-Soviet dialogue on the Middle East is now essential. On October 1 1977 the two superpowers were able to agree on the broad lines of a desirable settlement. Since then Soviet criticism has been directed much more at American procedures - procedures from which the Soviet Union has been excluded - than at American objectives. Perhaps it is time for the West to explore ways of canalizing the Soviet Union's undoubted influence on Syria and the Palestinian organizations into real and practical progress towards peace.

WIRED FOR LIES

In the dark record of Soviet penetration of British secrets history has a grim habit of repeating itself. In 1952 intense pressure from the United States after the conviction of Klaus Fuchs and the defection of Burgess and Maclean forced Whitehall to introduce positive vetting. Thirty years later a similar cycle of security lapse and prompting from Washington has led to a further tightening of Britain's anti-mole mesh.

The Americans, whose intelligence organizations have been locked into ours by both Treaty and mutual self interest since 1946, have a right to complain stridently when a spy as damaging as Prime is unmasked, particularly as he was uncovered by accident. The original police interest in him stemmed from his sexual deviation rather than the political perversion implicit in his pro Soviet leanings. Yet there is an element of holier-than-thou in Washington's attitude. An audit recently conducted by this newspaper into the number of defections and/or espionage convictions since 1943 produced the following tally: United States 57; United Kingdom 25.

The Security Commissioner's findings on Prime, though containing a battery of sensible, practical improvements in technique in what can never be a fool-proof procedure will be remembered as the occasion

when the polygraph (or lie detector) joined the defensive armoury of the positive vetting procedure. The United States authorities told the Commissioners they were certain that NSA polygraphs would have picked up an American equivalent of Prime. The Commissioners became convinced that polygraphs in Cheltenham would have kept Prime out of the Government Communications Headquarters.

The Council of Civil Service Unions does not like the idea and has denounced its use as an un-British activity that will be inefficient and unjust to boot. The Council's strictures should not be dismissed as a routine Labour movement knee jerk against anything Mrs Margaret Thatcher does, since Whitehall's unions have usually cooperated responsibly and sensibly in such matters since Mr Atlee introduced his rudimentary pre-emptive vetting "purge procedure" in 1948, when MI5, the Treasury and the unions agreed to operate jointly a "no martyrs policy". But in this case the Council is wrong. Alternative work in non-sensitive areas would wherever possible be found for officials denied clearance.

It is very proper that there should be concern about polygraphs. There are pleasant ways of spending a morning that being wired up by the gentlemen of MI5, but there is a clear need

to reassure the United States in this area. The very special intelligence relationship between Washington and Whitehall is central to the defence of the West.

The Prime Minister has therefore accepted the sensible and welcome controls of the use of polygraphs recommended by the Security Commission. The technique will only be applied to persons serving in the security and intelligence agencies; and only when questions such as "have the other side ever tried to recruit you?" rather than "do you have trouble with your wife or bank manager?" have to be asked. The Commissioners have recognised the unreliability of polygraphs and warned that an adverse finding of itself must not be deemed conclusive. Equally daft, though the Security Commission does not say it would be to assume that anybody who has cleared the lie detector hurdle is demonstrably clean.

Positive vetting is, has always been, and will remain voluntary. If an official does not want to endure it, Whitehall will find him work outside the Minister's private office, the nuclear side of the Ministry of Defence or the secret agencies. A post in a sensitive section of government service is a privilege not a right even for an established civil servant. The nation's security in these most sensitive areas is too important to be trifled with.

Politics and the priestly vocation

From Captain Christopher Ward, RN

Sir, As a Roman Catholic officer serving in the Royal Navy, and formerly the second-in-command of the Polar Submarine Squadron, I take exception to Canon Oestreicher's attempt (May 11) to politicise the vital priestly role of the Roman Catholic chaplains serving their flocks in our nuclear bases. In common no doubt with my fellow laymen I see that role above all as bringing the spiritual grace and human consolation of the sacraments to us - essential in our difficult pilgrimage both as Catholics and as peacekeepers tasked with maintaining the nuclear deterrent.

Our chaplains have no cause "... to return to parish ministry"; they already have their parishes, of Service men and women and their families. And, pace Mr Bruce Kent, they do, with their parishioners, find time to "... tell their rosary beads", recognising the eternal wisdom of the central tenet of St Benedict's rule: "Nothing is more important than praising and petitioning God".

No, our chaplains' role is totally non-political and may it always be so, lest it be said of us, as in his Templeton Address Solzhenitsyn said of so many others, "men have forgotten God". It is surely the summation of every priest's vocation that men should be helped not to forget their God.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER WARD,
The Flat,
Newfield,
Entry Hill Drive,
Bath,
Avon
May 11.

CND and communism

From Lord Home of The Hirsel, KT

Sir, Mrs Collins has properly corrected me. The organisation of which Canon Collins was chairman at the time of the incident I described (May 9) was not the Peace Pledge Union, but Christian Action. I apologise to her for that error.

I had not in my speech named Christian Action as one of the bodies penetrated by communists, but the Canon thought that I had implied it - hence his letter to me.

I very much regret if anything I wrote has been interpreted by anyone as a reflection on the character or integrity of the Canon. That is the last thing I intended. We may have differed in politics, but I respected him and I still do as an outstanding Christian leader. Yours sincerely,
HOME,
House of Lords,
May 11.

Opinion poll figures

From Dr John Woodman

Sir, Both opinion polls and the local elections show that of 20 potential voters, only four have decided to vote. Conservative, three Labour and two Alliance. Experience shows that three will not vote and consequently the remaining eight will make up their minds between now and the election.

Reports of polls omit the "don't know" and summarize this situation as "a seven point lead for the Conservatives". These reports must be "damned lies" or, even worse, "statistics". Yours faithfully,
J. WOODMAN,
111, Knowle Lane,
Sheffield,
May 10.

From Mr David M. R. Keate

Sir, Cut and come again? Yours faithfully,
DAVID M. R. KEATE,
25 Huntingdon Road,
Cambridge,
May 10.

Sponsorship on TV

From Mr Patrick Derham

Sir, The BBC stance over sponsorship in televised soccer matches is surely devoid of any logic when one considers their attitude over show-jumping.

Almost without exception the show-jumping fraternity are sponsored and are constantly referred to by the commentators with their trade prefix. One example is Harvey Smith who rides for Team Sanyo.

Why these double standards? Yours faithfully,
PATRICK DERHAM,
Charm School,
Headley,
Newbury,
Berkshire,
May 4.

As seen from Poland

From Mr Jerzy Urban

Sir, In my interview for the Polish Press Agency of March 9, 1983, published in the Polish press, I said that the editors of *The Times* had tendentiously distorted the title and the contents of the article written by me at the request of the newspaper. The article was published in *The Times* on March 2, 1983.

After returning from holidays, to my surprise and astonishment, I read a letter sent by Mr Boyes to several Warsaw editors in which he denied the fact of any essential changes in my article having been done without my knowledge and claimed that my interview carried untruthful grievances against *The Times* which has merely improved my article without changing its meaning.

I assume that newspaper editors may print a different title than the one suggested by the author. Yet, I believe, in any event it must not be a change that puts the title at odds with the contents because readers

Ensuring justice in ultimate things

From Mr Peter Farr

Sir, We owe, as you rightly say, (leading article, May 12) a debt to Mr Solzhenitsyn (feature, May 11). In speaking of the Soviet system he speaks with personal authority of what we in the West can know only at second hand. But in speaking of spiritual poverty in the West, he speaks of things which we no longer wish to know. He echoes Mother Teresa: there is a spiritual poverty in the West as deep and ultimately destructive as material poverty in the slums of Calcutta.

You say the churches keep pace with whose values are material and rational "in order to appear relevant". In some - perhaps too many - cases, you may be right. But in the last analysis you are deeply wrong.

The twin concept of justice between man and man, and between God and man, are woven together into the whole fabric of the Judeo-Christian teaching. Justice between God and man is primary; but if justice between man and man does not follow from it, man's love of God, as Jesus made crystal clear, is as empty of meaning as, in recent decades, our English churches have been of people.

Marxism can take root, and find new converts, wherever justice between man and man is ignored by those who profess the love of God. Because it ignores the love of God, Marxism - and with it the whole apparatus of purely social and material values - fails at the deepest level of personal experience.

There is a distinction between what is personal and what is private. The foundations of religion are personal and individual or they are nothing. What must be built on them can in no way be private. The purely "social" gospel has no foundation, but you do less than justice to those many who, in recent years, have dug out and relaid the foundations within themselves in private, but have then discovered (often at some personal cost) the absolute necessity to build on them in public.

Yours faithfully,
PETER FARR,
12 Beechey Lees Road,
Leamington,
Sevenoaks, Kent,
May 11.

Wildlife sites

From Mr Christopher Headlam

Sir, According to your Environment Correspondent (report, May 2) the "Rayner" review of the Nature Conservancy Council "reasoned that declaration of an official site can trigger off a piece of public spending. Yet the Council's sole right to designate has placed that type of public spending outside the direct control of the Government".

One can hardly call that sort of statement "reasoning". The designation of scientific sites, and the criteria for them have been set out in the NERC (National Environment Research Council) and NCC publication, *A Nature Conservation Review*, 1977.

The criteria, and their application to a particular site, may be as arguable as the designation of agricultural and forestry land into classes after survey. But the concept of scientific assessment must surely be an entirely proper function of the

Desirable residence

From Mrs Nicola D. M. Orlebar

Sir, May I bring Sir Reginald Hibbert (May 10) to task over his "desirable residence" not being found in Richmond or Twickenham?

Kings and queens from Edward I, through Elizabeth I, to George III held court in Richmond. Innumerable dukes, earls and lords have found the town adequate. J. C. Bach, George Eliot, Gainsborough, Emma, Lady Hamilton, Pope, Reynolds, Sheridan, Turner, Walpole and many others have found inspiration while living there.

Size, accessibility and style were presumably considered by these notables and not found to be lacking. Richmond and Twickenham are not in the middle of nowhere; they are south-west of London and well worth living in. Yours faithfully,
NICOLA D. M. ORLEBAR,
Holt Cottage,
Fairpark Lane,
Oxshott,
Surrey.

Appeal of bells

From Mr R. Dason

Sir, Your readers both here and in Washington D.C. may be interested to know that the bells of All Saints' Spelsbury, the parish church of Ditchley are also receiving attention at this time.

As befits a rural parish with a

From Ms Maev Denby and others

Sir, We protest against Alexander Solzhenitsyn's *Templeton Address*, which you have partly published (May 11) and editorially praised (May 12).

We deny that the evils of this or any age derive from the loss of faith in God, or that godlessness leads inevitably to revolution or oppression. We reply that for centuries all kinds of suffering and persecution have been accepted and justified by religion in general and by Christianity in particular, as may be seen in the history of all countries - and especially of Solzhenitsyn's own country long before the revolution.

We insist that atheists and other non-religious people are just as much concerned as Christians and other religious people with matters of right and wrong, with individual freedom and social welfare, and with the future of humanity, as may be seen in the work of so many humanists, secularists and rationalists - especially in their opposition to tyranny, whether left-wing or right-wing, whether religious or anti-religious. (Even Solzhenitsyn must recognise the part played by Andrei Sakharov.)

We suggest that Solzhenitsyn seems to be less at home with facts than with fiction and we regret that he should use his great talent and strong position to distort the truth about religious and non-religious ideas and actions.

MAEVE DENBY,
British Humanist Association,
BARBARA SMOKER,
National Secular Society,
NICOLAS WALTER,
Rationalist Press Association,
As from:
88 Islington High Street, N1.

From Mrs Mabel Tait

Sir, The Russians did an immeasurable service for the free world when they expelled Alexander Solzhenitsyn from Russia.

Yours faithfully,
MABEL TAIT,
Fairwind,
8 Moorlands Road,
Budeleigh Salterton,
Devon,
May 11.

government agencies specifically created for this purpose.

Any compensation to landowners or users for not destroying such sites is a different matter, and has been dealt with by Parliament under the recent Wildlife and Countryside Act.

In principle, can the public spending under this concept differ from the public spending on grants to agriculture and forestry?

If Parliament, in decreasing such compensation, has raised the possibility of conflict between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Environment in handing out taxpayers' money, that responsibility lies with Parliament in not resolving satisfactorily questions of land use in the national interest.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER HEADLAM,
Dallachie,
Fearn,
Ross-shire,
May 3.

small and scattered population and labouring through a indefinite interregnum, our aims are more modest than the Westminster /Washington ring (May 7).

We have a pleasant toned ring of six bells hung in a tower, big and sturdy enough to house 10, cast in 1778 by Robert Wells, of Aldbourne, the third being recast in the Whitechapel Foundry in 1928.

After 200 years of speaking their message of faith and hope, we now propose to rehang the bells in new bearings, headstocks, wheels, etc. Prior to this they will go to Whitechapel for tuning.

Thanks to much effort by local people and a generous loan we hope that the bells of Ditchley parish church will be ringing again by the autumn.

Yours faithfully,
R. DATSON, Churchwarden,
Glebe Farm,
Spelsbury,
Oxford.

Point at issue

From Mr D. L. Osborne

Sir, Your readers may be amused to know that I have just received a quotation from a leading life assurance office for a "male, aged 42, next birthday".

Are insurers now working on rates based on the date of conception?

Yours faithfully,
D. L. OSBORNE,
11 Thorpewood Avenue, SE26.

intervention and a widespread European conflict".

I wrote that the US President dreamed about Soviet intervention in Poland, while the editors of *The Times* changed the sentence so as to imply that the Polish Government, which I represent, expected Soviet intervention in Poland. It is not true. The change has twisted a politically essential meaning.

I believe that such changes are tantamount to professional dishonesty and abuse of editorial rights. Therefore, I consider Mr Boyes's protest unfounded and, consequently, expect that the editors of *The Times* will either publish this letter in full, or will print a correction in a form customarily accepted by your newspaper.

Sincerely yours,
J. URBAN, Under Secretary of State, Council of Ministers, and Press Spokesman for the Government of the Polish People's Republic,
Al. Ujazdowski,
Warsaw,
April 7.

Making plans for extra work

From Mr P. J. Purton

Sir, In October, 1981, the Secretary of State published the report of his property advisory group. The decision of the Secretary of State for the Environment to issue a circular is timely and welcomed by the Law Society.

One problem with which developers are faced is an indication by local planning authorities that planning permission will be available for development not on the planning merits of the application alone but provided the developer enters into an agreement which will provide for works to be carried out or a financial commitment to be incurred by the developer which could not properly be imposed as a condition on the planning permission.

Where such additional works are a direct result of the granting of planning permission, e.g. a minor road improvement, there can be no objection. But a feeling has grown up amongst developers that some "planning gain" must be offered in circumstances where planning consent should be a *sine qua non*.

In consequence there have been many instances where local authorities have been demanding, as a *quid pro quo* for the grant of planning permission, the execution of works or the payment of sums of money which have no relationship at all with the development the subject of the planning application. This is now encouraged by some ambitious statements in structure and local plans, the latter subject to approval only by the district council.

The Law Society takes the view that the proposed circular should give a clear indication to local planning authorities and to developers that the circumstances in which planning gain agreements may properly be required as a prerequisite to the granting of planning permission are specific and frequent. In the absence of any direct statutory control over the actions of local authorities in this situation, the draft circular appears somewhat bland.

Sooner or later it seems to the Law Society that legislation will have to be enacted to link the statutory provisions relating to the grant of planning permission and agreements relating to "planning gain".

It would be comparatively simple to build into the appeal system an arbitration procedure, the effect of which would be to enable the Secretary of State (or the Lands Tribunal) to arbitrate on the terms and conditions of a planning gain agreement which is required before planning permission can properly be granted - perhaps even to provide that planning consent may be granted subject to completion of such an agreement.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. PURTON, Chairman,
Planning Law and Land Development Committee,
The Law Society,
113 Chancery Lane, WC2,
May 10.

Not open to the public

From The Duke of Bedford

Sir, The witch hunt being carried out by the *Daily Mail* against the poor old National Trust for not allowing the public to be able to see their staff houses makes no practical sense at all.

It is completely impracticable and uneconomic to spend a minimum of £20,000 to construct a car and coach park, visitors' lavatories, protective floor covering, ropes, posts and guide books and insurance to view three or four rooms.

From a visitor's point of view it would not be worth while to pay the high entrance fee involved because of the high capital outlay that would have to be undertaken and the cost of guides, which is the same if four rooms or 40 are being shown. There is also the cost of petrol and transportation. No one finds it good value to spend a lot of money to drive for miles and be in and out of a place in a maximum of 15 minutes.

I am sure the staff houses are charmingly furnished but contain little or nothing for the connoisseur and little for the plain nose that they could not see in their friends' houses. Certainly nothing to compare with what the Trust show in their hundreds of houses and to which, with about 30 exceptions, the public does not expect itself to visit in any great numbers in any case. Sir, I have the honour to remain, Your obedient servant,
BEDFORD,
7 rue Basse,
MC 98000,
Mondé,
April 27.

Security cheque

From Dr Robertson Towart

Sir, There has recently been much publicity about cheque card frauds, and the English clearing banks have recently introduced new Eurocheque cards for use abroad as one measure to counteract this problem. When my wife and I applied for these cards from our local bank, they arrived by ordinary post, clearly distinguishable as credit cards in an otherwise empty envelope.

On the Continent, where I worked for several years, the banks refused to send cheque cards through the post, and demanded signed acknowledgement of receipt. Perhaps some such attention to elementary security could reduce cheque card frauds in this country?

I remain, Sir, etc
ROBERTSON TOWART,
6 Remleyes Green,
Stoke Poges,
Slough, Buckinghamshire,
May 7.

2,3 Travel: From the home of Mickey Mouse to the Tuscan hills; Eating Out and summer Drink

4 Values: Winners of this year's Design Council awards; Shopfront; In the Garden and Collecting

THE TIMES Saturday

5 Basil Boothroyd on Thurberism, plus other paperbacks of the month; Theatre and Galleries

7,8 Films; Music; Opera; Dance; Chess; Bridge; Family Life and the guide to The Week Ahead

14-20 MAY 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Fly fishing, once the sport of the few, has been put within the reach of all by improvements in breeding and the opening up of new waters to the fisherman. Stewart Tendler casts an eye over its charms

Hooked on the fly

I blame George Melly. I have said it before and I will say it again. When pressed to participate in shopping expeditions, wallpapering operations and the other rigours of modern domestic life I demur, pack my fishing rods and blame Mr Melly.

Within a few weeks the mayfly will be hatching at a place in the West Country that shall remain secret; and the poor man's name will have to be taken in vain again. Not that I have ever met him, you understand.

But, one crucial evening three years ago, I happened to be waiting for the BBC Radio News when the programme schedulers filled in an odd two minutes with a talk by Mr Melly, jazz singer and writer, on his passion for fly fishing.

The listener was transported to a pool on a Hampshire river, as the sun began to set in mid-summer. A kingfisher flashed through the trees as Mr Melly cast on to the water. The shadows lengthened and the world stood still. A trout rose to a fly on the surface, leaving a widening ring of ripples as he dived again.

Whether Mr Melly possesses some particularly magical powers of oratory I cannot say; but those brief, evocative minutes were fatal. I was intrigued, I investigated and became addicted to what is said to have become the fastest-growing section of Britain's largest participatory sport.

I joined the ranks of some 700,000 souls who cast their imitation flies on a growing number of reservoirs, lakes and rivers in a quest for trout and other game fish. You will see these devotees slipping away early from their places of work in the long, light summer evenings with a rod and bag in the back of the car.

Before dawn in May and June, July and August they drive from the cities towards wooded chalk streams or vast rural reservoirs. Once a week they slough off the ills of urban life and find a place where there are no telephones or bills or surins or stresses.

Unlike coarse angling, fly fishing has no need of great bundles of equipment, as mobility is important in the search for likely areas to fish. The day can be what you want it to be, filled with excitement or slow solitude, depending on where and how you want to fish, from a fast-running river to a deep lake.

Your bankside companions, you will find, are often friendly and gregarious. There is something satisfyingly esoteric and technical about the arrays of flies and bits of tackle, the discussions about hatching insects and prevailing winds.

And at the end of a good day it might be difficult to decide which was the more important — the pleasure of a day in the still of the country, or the fish that were actually caught.

Whichever sentiment is uppermost, the result, the following day, is always the same. Somehow the cares of the mind have been smoothed away.

Given the effects of such calm it is surprising that only 700,000 anglers have become hooked. But fly fishing may not remain in splendid isolation: improved fish breeding and legislative changes have inspired water authorities to open unused waters for recreational use, and a sport once associated with crusty gentfolk has now become accessible to every pocket.

Indeed, a few days after Mr Melly's talk my own career began, a little more than 10 miles from Fozzard on a reservoir in the shadow of the Harrod's Depository. Armed with a £9 rod, a dozen highly recommended flies (highly recommended, that is by the man in the shop) and an old shoulder bag plastered with airline stickers I joined the already



The Kennet, near Kintbury, in Berkshire. Picture by Philip Sawyer

substantial line of anglers ranged along the bank.

There were no kingfishers, only honking Canada geese, and it looked as if a downpour would start at any minute. Of fish there were few.

It was a very forgettable initiation but one which has predated other days when the perfect world has seemed very close, at the edge of a meandering river or a rippling lake, balancing rural tranquillity with a fine edge of tension.

Tension? The word must look strangely at odds with the commonplace picture of the patient angler, sitting solidly by the water hour after hour, lost in some apparent half-sleep. But

no angler sleeps. The coarse fisherman always has an eye cocked to his float and the fly fisherman is constantly casting, retrieving his lure and then casting again.

Perhaps he is casting to a trout rising in the centre of a slow-moving stream where the water drifts by like smooth green oil, where tasty insects dance, hover and circle over the surface.

The size of the prey is difficult to judge because of the distortion caused by the water. A trout feeds at a measured pace, choosing from the morsels floating into its vision. As the angler watches, the fish stabs at something on the surface,

turning away with a slither of body and fins, dropping towards the bottom and back to its station.

The angler casts upstream from the fish, wary lest the fish bolts. Sunlight flickers silver on the water through the overhanging trees as the fly lands on the surface and is lost for an instant. Now, caught by the current, the feathery bait starts to float down towards the fish. The angler crouches low, concentrating as his prey and its prey meet... without resolve.

The fish moves up to the fly — then something, a calculation, an instinct, a primeval sixth sense holds the quarry back. The fly drifts on... and the fish

returns to its lair upstream.

Off comes the fly from the line and the angler hurriedly rifles his tackle box. Once again the line loops out beneath the trees dropping a fresh offering.

Riding high on the water it slips steadily towards the fish. This time the trout does not stop, lost in a blur of water which breaks the stream surface and drowns the fly.

The angler has less than a second to decide whether to let his catch move away with the bait before tightening the line, or to "strike" immediately risking that the fish will spit out the fly.

He strikes, lifting the rod high: the line runs taut with the power of the fish which barrels across the stream to the other bank. Nothing in the world now separates man and fish but a slender cord.

Crashing out of the water the trout falls back on its side. The ripples widen as the fish dives deep, running for cover, seeking submerged reeds and tree roots.

The rod is still high, arcing under the pressure as the angler pulls and reels in precious feet of slack line. His net is somewhere along the bank and so he must move cautiously towards it, as the trout twists away yet again.

The desperate fish tries to break the thin nylon linking the fly to the thicker casting line by winding itself through a tangle of tree roots. The angler fights it clear, all the while tightening on the line.

A few yards from the bank the trout is close to the surface. The net slides out beneath it, provoking a final surge from the thrashing victim.

The victorious hunter breathes easily once more. The river smooths itself out and the flies whirl and minut. Time starts to tick again. Was that Mr Melly's kingfisher in the trees?

Still and deep waters

Many local water authorities can supply details of places in their areas where it is possible to fly fish, and each year the two main monthly magazines for the sport, *Trout and Salmon* and *Trout Fisherman*, publish extensive lists of rivers and lakes open to the public.

In general the opportunities for stillwater fishing are much wider than for river fishing, especially in England where much of the water has long been in private hands. Joining a syndicate with exclusive use of a stretch of water such as the Test in Hampshire can run to thousands of pounds for a place on what is regarded as the country's premier dry fly river.

There are also large clubs, open to members for a reasonable annual fee, which offer a choice of good rivers in many parts of the country. One in the south of England offers not only trout fishing but also the chance to fish for salmon at less than £20 per year.

Day tickets are also available on some rivers. On the Test a ticket can run to over £40 but less notable rivers will cost £10 or £12 for a day and the "bag limit" of a brace of fish. In the West Country and Wales, river fishing can be even cheaper and in Scotland and Ireland sometimes little more than £1.

In terms of value the still waters, especially the public ones, offer a greater return. The reservoirs owned by Thames Water, three of which are within an hour's drive of London, offer a six-fish limit for little more than £6 a day. These deep waters have often produced trout weighing well over 10lb.

But they are still small waters when compared to the 3,100 acres of Rutland, the 1,600

acres of Grafham in Cambridgeshire and the 2,546 acres of the new Kielder water in Northumberland. Such vast expanses are best covered by boats, and although a day is still relatively cheap a beginner might be better avoiding such daunting stretches of water.

A good choice could be the smaller public waters or some of the private lakes, often offshoots from fish farms. The prices vary from £5 to £7 for two fish to £10 or more for four but the beginner has a better chance of catching something on a lake of a few acres.

A number of these small private waters have also started to extend their seasons, which previously ran from early April or late March to October. The introduction of hybrid trout has now enabled anglers to fish throughout the winter.

Both private and public waters have adapted their prices to meet the changing needs of fly anglers. Half-day tickets, with accordingly reduced limits, are offered for people who want to fish after work and a number of fisheries now offer season tickets valid at any time or restricted to certain days. These may prove an economy to someone who fishes a number of times each week and is unlikely to fish elsewhere; many anglers, however, prefer variety.

Whether you are an adventurous fisherman or one who stays with a favourite water certain rules still have to be followed. All anglers are required to have a permit from the local water authority which usually costs less than £5 per year. If a water is for fly fishing only, any attempts to use live bait or anything other than a fly can bring penalties.

How to tackle your equipment on the right lines

Fishing tackle shops are almost as addictive as fly fishing itself, and manufacturers and shopkeepers will seduce you with all sorts of wonderful new gadgets and inventions. But whether you are fly fishing on river or still water, it is still possible to put together the basics for about £50.

The art of fly fishing is to offer a fish an imitation of its natural insect or fish food by casting. For this you need a rod, a reel, a line, some fine nylon, flies and a net.

River and stillwater fishing require different rods and lines because of the differences in technique and conditions. River fishing usually means casting a fly accurately over short distances; with still water the angler has got to position the fly far out on the deep water of a lake or reservoir.

As a general rule rods of 6 to 8 ft are used on rivers and streams and rods of 8, 9 and 10 ft on still water. Some trout rods are 11 ft long but these are best left to the expert.

In recent years the materials used in rods have changed as a result of modern technology. Cane, the traditional material, was replaced by hollow glass fibre but more recently carbon fibre has superseded glass.

The changes have resulted in progressively lighter rods which allow the angler to cast for hours before he becomes tired. Prices have dropped and reservoir rods in carbon fibre are now available for £30 or less. Glass fibre is even cheaper and still has adherents while cane, now extremely expensive, is championed by dry fly purists because its weight gives accurate casting.

The beginner on a reservoir would be well served by a cheap carbon rod. On a river a glass fibre rod would be adequate.

In either type of fly fishing the same reel will suffice, and good, simple reels are available for less than £10. What you put on the reel depends on your rod and your fishing. Rods and lines should complement each other; so a river rod will hold a light line while a reservoir rod will take a heavier line designed for casting over distances.

Manufacturers have an agreed scale. A river rod may be classed at line 4 or 5 while a reservoir rod will be classed at 7 or 8. The line you buy should match the rating of your rod: the rating is usually written on it somewhere near the grip.

Most river fishing is done with a line that floats, but reservoir fishing includes both floating and sinking lines. Prices vary from a few pounds to about £20 for top quality lines but an "economy" line is best for a beginner at £7 or £8.

Flies are attached to the lines by this, often tapered, length of nylon called casts. These can be

bought ready-made or made up from different strengths. Simple plastic connectors are available for the beginner who has yet to master his knots.

Like reels there is nothing special about nets. They can be one-piece or telescopic and vary in price.

The choice of flies depends totally on the type of fishing. On reservoirs every type of fly is allowed — from imitations of insects to inventions aimed at provoking the fish's aggressive instincts. Rules on rivers depend on the locality and in some areas only dry, floating flies are allowed at certain times of the season.

Before starting out, buy one of the many simple books on the market and master basic technique. Lessons in casting can be arranged through private teachers or at some lakes and reservoirs. Casting may look simple but a few hours' practice even on the back lawn will save any embarrassment.

ZEEBRUGGE YOUR WAY CLEAR TO THE CONTINENT

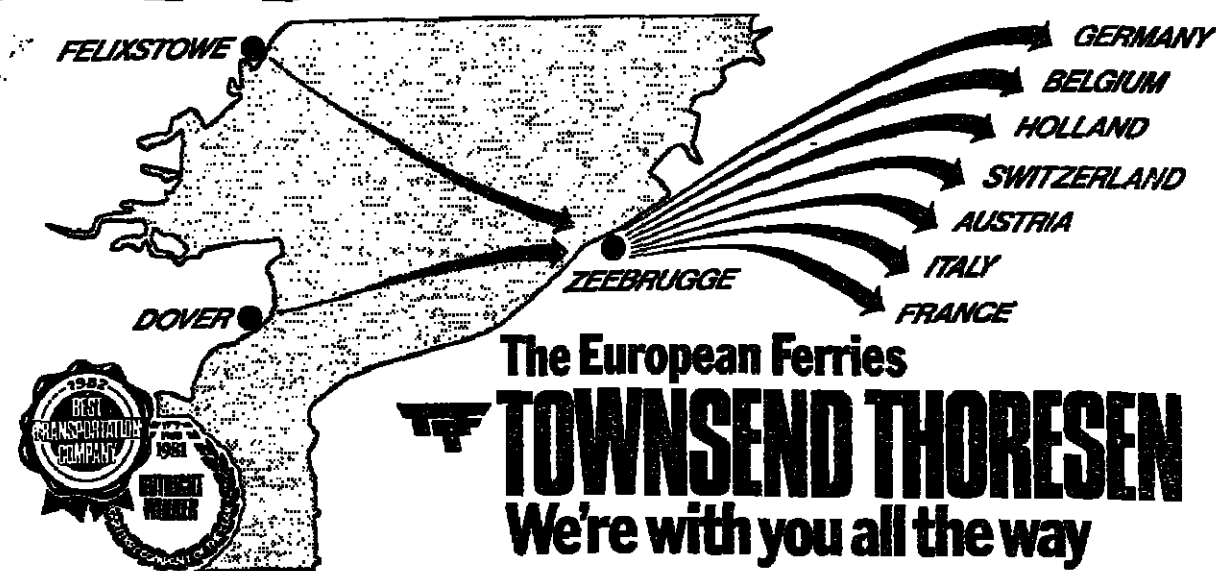
And get miles ahead on your holiday.

Up to nine daily sailings on two easy routes from Dover and Felixstowe which save motorway miles—and money too. Zeebrugge puts you on to the fast motorway links to all parts of Europe.

We're miles ahead too in service and value, with sleek, modern ships, staffed by friendly English speaking crews. Plus bargain sailings all year round. Up to 50% off Mini Breaks and thousands of half-price sailings for caravans and trailers.

Just down the coast from Zeebrugge is our De Haan Holiday Village. Campers and caravanners can stay for a night or a holiday and prices are held at '82 levels for 7 nights' stay or more in the peak season.

Book now through Zeebrugge. See your Travel Agent, Motoring Organisation, Camping or Caravan Club or call our Central Reservations Office on 0304 203388. Lines are open seven days a week from 0730 to 1930.



The European Ferries
TOWNSEND THORESEN
We're with you all the way

The mouse that spawned a monster industry dedicated to fun has taken a leap into the future. Nicholas Wapshott reports

How Florida plans to keep the world dotty about Disney

The most popular purpose-built tourist attraction in the world lies in a drained swamp in Florida. It is Disney World, every American child's favourite destination and one of the biggest draws for British families visiting the United States. It is a huge permanent playground, a cross between a

American children talk of it with awe, as if it were a distant, magical land. Doting parents use it as the ultimate indulgence for their perfect children. They promise them that one day if they are very, very good and eat all their greens and wear their teeth braces, even at night, they will be taken there. It is, for most, a once-in-a-lifetime journey of pilgrimage to a mecca which defies a mouse.

At least, that is how the Disney Corporation would have us see it: the biggest, most elaborate, most imaginative funfair in the world; an experiment in establishing a more perfect community, where no one drops litter and everyone smiles; the brave frontier of high technology, applied to the most innocent, peaceful ends; the ultimate memorial to the genius of Walt Disney, who was more than a mere animator — part-prophet, all-businessman and the founder of a most original dynasty.

Disney remains largely a family company to this day and it is ostensibly for families that Disneyworld, in Los Angeles, and Disney World, in Florida, have been built. A Disneyland has recently opened under licence in Japan. (The elder daughter of Ranan Lurie, the former *Times* cartoonist, works there, as Cinderella.) And the senior executives of Disney are glad that their ventures are usually reported in keeping with their stated aspirations — Disney as child-minders to the nation.

That is only part of the story. In the beginning, Walt Disney joined forces with Ub Iwerks in a commercial art studio in Kansas City. The two of them and Disney's brother, Roy, set off for Hollywood and founded an animation studio, beginning in 1923, with *Alice in Cartoon-*

land. Mortimer Mouse, quickly renamed Mickey, followed in 1927, pictures by Iwerks, voice by Walt Disney. It was their ambition to produce the finest, most perfect animations ever achieved, but perfectionism was expensive.

The financial answer was to keep an iron control over the copyright of the cartoons. Having founded a successful repertoire of characters — Pluto first appeared in 1930, Donald Duck was invented in 1936, the first full-length feature animation, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, in 1937 — they made sure demand always outstripped supply, presenting then withdrawing each film in turn. Successive generations of children and parents would pay to see pictures whose production costs could not be met by box-office receipts in the short term.

The Disney formula is maintained even today. No full-length animation has yet been sold to television. They are even rationed on to the cinema screens. And when they arrive, they are immensely popular. *Fantasia* ran for months in London last year, more than 40 years after it was first released.

Matched to this created demand for films is a similarly controlled application of the copyright to merchandise. Mickey Mouse watches, T-shirts and the rest have been on sale since the early 1930s.

Disneyland was an attempt to extend this exploitation of copyright to the world of theme parks. The United States is dotted with such elaborate funfair parks, with big dippers and rollercoasters more magnificent and thrilling than anything in Britain. Disneyland was designed to be more than mere funfair. (As is usual in the

Disney mythology, every crucial decision is attributed to Walt, although very often he merely knew a good idea when he heard it and was not proud to take it as his own.)

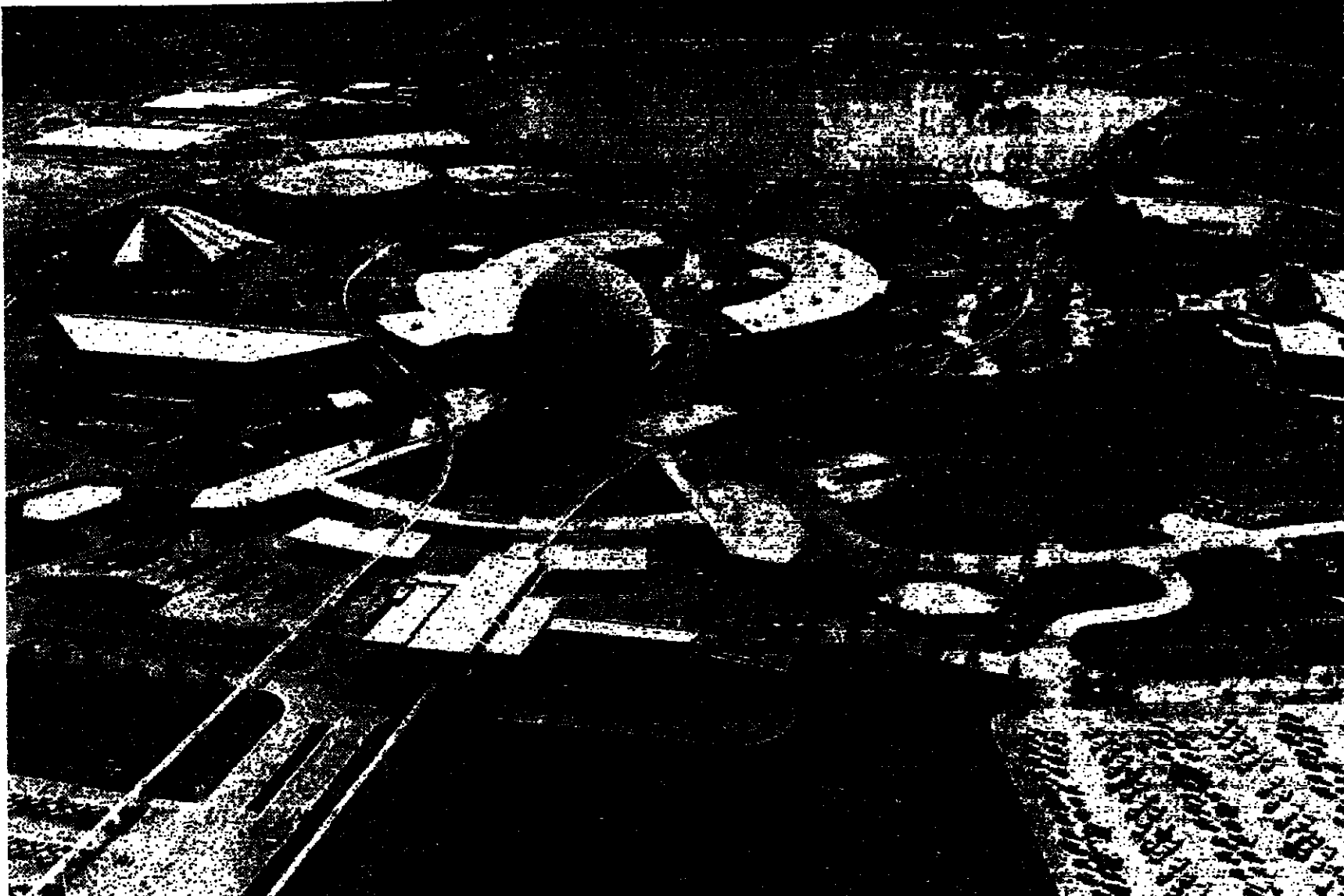
The original Disneyworld was designed to diversify the income of the company while further promoting the Disney copyright characters, for each ride would be based upon one of the key Disney animations. Peter Pan's Flight would take a skim over the London rooftops to Captain Hook's island; in 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, it would be possible to travel in Captain Nemo's Nautilus; the Mad Hatter's Tea Party twirls people around in giant cups.

Disney sank every available dollar in their Hollywood site and gradually the scheme took off. It was highly profitable and, applying the same Disney standards of professionalism and perfection, the rides were incomparable, using the very best in the Disney Studio's special effects techniques, matched to the most ingenious mechanical animation. Soon they realized that the site was not big enough; too many people were spending too much money on the way there.

The solution was simple: find a bigger site. An enormous acreage of unpopulated swampland was bought near Orlando in Florida, miles from any obvious entertainment attractions. All rides in Disneyland were reproduced in the new Disney World. Hotels were built close to the concentration of attractions known as The Magic Kingdom: a giant A-frame structure, with a monorail running through the main lobby; one built like a Polynesian village; a golf resort and a camping ground.

To arrive there is to experience a skillful exercise in controlled expectation. The car glides along Disney freeways lined by woods. From the car to the Mississippi paddle steamer, which rumbles across the artificial lake in the direction of the tall castles of what turns out to be Cinderella's Castle. Up from the quay to Main Street USA, a pint-sized amalgam of Victorian, folksy buildings.

In each direction paths lead to the rides. It is fascinating to a 30-year-old. To an eight-year-old it would be mind boggling. Everyone soon establishes a favourite, usually Pirates of the Caribbean, floating past pillaging marauders, or Space Mountain, an ultimate switchback ride whose twists and turns are made all the more terrifying by being in the pitch black. There are racy rides for teenagers; gentle rides for the timorous. Each is performed to a similar



Epcot, Disney's foray into the space age: 250 acres of technological razzmatazz and a "world fair" complete with ye olde pubbe

high standard. Half the pleasure lies in allowing the tricks to succeed; the other half comes in trying to establish how they are contrived.

It comes as little surprise that twice as many adults as children make the journey — the effects and deceptions are designed to fool the most discerning enthusiast. Given a quiet day, an early start and careful timing, the Magic Kingdom need take no longer than a day. However, in high season (mid-summer, Christmas, Easter and public holidays) the queues are wretched and a two-day trip is nearer the mark.

Now the Magic Kingdom has been joined by Epcot in Disney-speak, the Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow — which is dominated by an enormous golf-ball hall and attempts to illustrate the excitement of new technology and scientific experiment. It is more like a conventional trade fair, with pavilions sponsored by different companies. Because Epcot is new, the queues are longer, but only a couple of the rides are worth the wait. For the most part the tricks are familiar and weighed-down by bogus "educational" themes.

Beyond Epcot is another new area, World Showcase, a permanent sham world fair, with pavilions representing, so far, nine nations. Britain is represented, rather lamely, by ye olde pubbe. Mexico has a more elaborate restaurant with glorious special effects (and appalling food). France has its own truncated Eiffel Tower, sat on

top of a boutique roof. Italy has an abbreviated Doge's Palace. Japan offers a marvellous — and uncannily accurate — garden and a wonderful restaurant.

The relationship between Disney and the countries is a delicate one. For instance, Israel is not represented, nor has South Africa been allowed a space. Disney executives cover their difficulties in elaborate jargon, but the truth is that even Disney's treacherous goodwill cannot suffocate international politics.

This is odd, because Disney has almost banished the American state from their property. Disney World is a benign dictatorship, presided over by a large "cast" — Disney likes to pretend that the whole thing is theatre — which keeps everyone out of trouble. It must be the only place in the US where it is impossible to be mugged.

This is good for anxious parents, who can let their brats run wild, but more uneasy for a free-thinking guest, who is so encouraged to stay on the

straight and narrow — a friend of mine was reprimanded for venturing off the recommended jogging route — that it can become a little suffocating.

It is a long drive to get off the property and, even then, there is nothing much for miles. Except the competition. Disney is such a pull that other theme park operators have surrounded the site with every sort of World, from Sea World to Rosie O'Grady's genuine honky-tonk revue — a whole street in Orlando made up of strictly

simulated good-time bars. It is more entertaining than the Disney parade each afternoon, which gushes with an overdose of simulated carnival.

So many smiling faces and so many good manners delivered with all the sincerity of a vacuum salesman — make one grateful for the early welcome of the British Rail staff at Gatwick.

Travel notes

Disney World is just 20 minutes drive from Orlando, and over four hours from Miami.

A "world passport" is the ticket to ride at the attractions of Epcot Centre and the Magic Kingdom and a one-day adult entry fee is \$15 (\$9.50, Juniors (12 to 17-year-olds) pay \$14, and children (three to 11-year-olds) \$12. A three-day adult passport costs \$35, a four-day pass, \$45.

Prices of accommodation in the hotels within the 43-square-mile holiday resort complex are from \$85 to \$115 per room, per night. The cost does not include breakfast but up to five people share a room.

For a brochure write to the Outdoor Recreation Division, Walt Disney Productions, 3132 Soho Square, London W1 (734 8111).

Intasun offer two ways of getting to Disney World. Fly-drive to Miami, for two, will cost from £360 each per week or £403 each for two weeks. They also offer a fly-coach, again Pan-Am to Miami, then Greyhound coach pass, from £384 each for one week or £429 each for two weeks. (£18 5724).

The Happiness Island for summer holidays.

It's not too late to book your Barbados holiday. So many choices! From regal seclusion to lively apartment hotels to self-catering villas. Prices far lower than you think. Barbados Board of Tourism, 6, Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1. Tel: 01-235 2449

BARBADOS

Yes. Send me the facts and figures on Barbados summer holidays.

Name _____
Address _____ T145

Drive through eight countries without making any plans.

With a Cosmos motoring holiday you enjoy the freedom of driving your car without the worry of planning.

It's all done for you. Your ferry crossing, your insurance, your scenic route through each country and your overnight stops in top quality hotels.

And all at prices which you couldn't hope to match by going it alone. In fact you could save up to £371. So don't leave the planning or cost of your '83 Motoring Holiday to chance.

Book now at your Cosmos appointed travel agent or call 01-464 3121.

COSMOS

Motoring

SEE ACAPULCO AND THE MEXICAN RIVIERA WITH THE PRINCESS

Fly direct to Los Angeles with British Airways. Then cruise relaxed aboard the luxurious Cunard Princess to a wealth of exciting ports of call, including Mazatlan, Puerto Vallarta, and Manzanillo, then on to the spectacular bay of Acapulco for 3 days of sightseeing and exciting night life. Cruise back to L.A. for your flight home. All from only £1,135. For details contact Cunard at 8 Berkeley Street, London. W1X 6NR 01-491 3530 or see your travel agent.

CUNARD PRINCESS

Steaming around the sulphur islands

It was I I am when the overnight ferry from Naples edged up to the jetty of Vulcano island. The scene on shore resembled a half-remembered cowboy film. Spectacular mountains surround a basin, covered in sand and scrub. And the shanty town in the foreground has an outback air, as if the sheriff's posse had just galloped through.

Vulcano is one of the seven Aeolian islands, whose average length is five miles, and which all reveal symptoms of their volcanic origin. The most active of the islands is smoking, unpredictable Stromboli, which vomits flames, ash and lava every 20 minutes. Most of the volcanoes on the

other islands are extinct, though Etna on nearby Sicily is making headlines because it is not. But the tacky, pale-pink flanks of the mountain towering beside the jetty was steaming from its primrose yellow patches.

The shopkeepers were already itching to put up their shutters for the 12-4pm lunch break, as I drifted through the flower-decked street. There's not much to buy here, but I filled my pockets with bits of rock, lumps of volcanic pumice stone, and pieces of the beautiful black volcanic glass called obsidian.

Almost anyone can offer you a room to sleep in, for the only way to get rich here is via the

tourists. Spare rooms, cellars, out-houses, and rooftop sheds were whitewashed and filled with beds for "black money" accommodation.

Even in Roman times the island was renowned for its therapeutic waters. But you'll find no arched baths or pump room on Vulcano, just a hole the size of a football pitch in the yellow rocks, filled with muddy water.

The hot spring that pours into the pond is supposed to cure arthritis and rheumatism, as well as skin diseases. So only a brave would decide the 30 immobile heads, dotted about the hot pool, whose looks of savage concentration suggest that they mean to leave behind the pains they have arrived with.

When you're tired of the hot water treatment, you scrape up handfuls of sulphurous mud from the pool bottom, and smear yourself all over with it. Then you sit in a small cave, and hot air from the rock face dries the mud. That is supposed to draw out the pain in the joints, as well as the acne and pimples. You then wash off in the sea, which turns out to be bubbling and gurgling away, as gas escapes from smoke holes, or fumaroles, in the sea bed.

Feeling clean and relaxed, I was lying on the beach, when a sudden hissing jerked me upright. Close beside my right foot a plume of smoke burst out of the sand and rose nonchalantly into the air.

The castle rock of Lipari, the only real town and heart of the islands, is 10 minutes by hydrofoil from Vulcano, with its twisting streets and turtle-sized cobblestones, the washing flapping overhead. It was rich and famous in Neolithic times.

A daily hydrofoil (about £30 return) connects the islands with Naples and Milazzo in the summer. It takes about half an hour from Milazzo, and longer from Naples.

Ann Huxley

South Africa the holiday book

Now the big names in South African travel combine to bring you a great new holiday guide to sunny South Africa. Free. It's brimful of great ideas and information, to let you plan your tailor-made tour or, if you prefer, choose from a wide variety of pre-arranged inclusive holidays. All give you great value for money, straight from the experts! Send the coupon today for your sunshine holiday of a lifetime.



To SARTRAVEL, 48 Leicester Square, London WC2H 7HX. Rush me my copy of Destination South Africa.

Name _____
Address _____

in conjunction with **SARTRAVEL** and **SAAR** SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS

INTERPRETERS' SCHOOL ZURICH

THE DOZ IS A STATE-RECOGNIZED INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION. SCHUECHZERSTRASSE 68, CH-8006 ZÜRICH, TEL. 01-262 81 58

Translators and Interpreters

A comprehensive course to degree standard provides training for both professions. "A" Levels guarantee direct entry. Other applicants are prepared for the entrance examination in a special one-year preparatory course. The staff is composed of 50 graduates from 12 countries. The principal courses are attended by 280 students, and 60 students attend preparatory classes. Diploma examinations are held under the aegis of the Zurich Education Authority. Term starts in March and October.

American Tours from £690

Guaranteed no surcharges

TOUR	DEPT DATES	DURATION	AIRPORT	PRICES FROM
GORGEOUS WEST	20.7 May 3.10 June	14 nights	Newark	£690
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	20.7 May 3.10 June	14 nights	Newark	£690
THE CANADIAN ROCKIES	20.7 May 3.10 June	14 nights	Newark	£690

All tours subject to availability and include airport taxes. For details see your local travel agent or phone (0733) 502200.

ATTA AGENT, 255

Thomas Cook Holidays

ITALY

Our booklet contains a host of suggestions for holidays in Italy. These include the charming little towns of Tuscany and Umbria; the great cities of Rome, Florence and Venice; and the delightful seaside resorts of the south and Sicily.

All holidays can be amended to fit your exact requirements and detailed quotations will be provided.

HAVEL and HARVEY
6 Harriet Street,
London, SW1.
ATA Tel: 01-235 3081 ATOL 1273

Ireland

Rail Sail Drive Holidays from £50 per adult return inclusive of travel from your local BR Station to Port of Dublin, Rosslare or Cork. Hotel and Farmhouse accommodation also available. For brochures apply to:

TARA TRAVEL
2676 Elphinstone, Lewisham,
London SE13. Tel. 01-318 7633.
Specialists in all types of Irish holidays.

A more colourful past than Elsie Tanners.

5,000 years of civilization.

MALTA & AIR MALTA
We promise you a warm welcome.
See your travel agent for latest availability.

Hi Malta. Low price.

You can fly to Malta on a scheduled Air Malta jet from London Heathrow every day and from Manchester every week.

The fare is an all-inclusive £150 return and can be booked with only a couple of hours notice. So you can fly sooner, and cheaper.

AIR MALTA
We promise you a warm welcome.

FOR RESERVATIONS TELEPHONE 01-232 215 (LONDON OFFICE) OR 061-499 1112 (MANCHESTER OFFICE)

VALUES on the Design Council awards 1983



REVIEW Paperbacks of the month

Gnawing the funny-bone of our fears and foibles

"Dear Thurbs", wrote John O'Hara (a few of the letters are, rather than from), "What does a thurber do? What is thurbing?"

That I cannot answer. But I write in the grip of the thurbers, and it is a troublesome complaint. It gets you up at three in the morning in a confused and insecure condition induced by over-exposure to the sage of Columbus, Ohio: his Life and Times, his Credo and Curious, the Owl in his Attic, the Seal in his Bedroom, and the rest of his assaults on the mind which make up these (est.) 778,000 words. That doesn't count the letters, or such picture captions as "Touché!" or "What have you done with Dr Millmoss?"

"Touché!", the artist handsomely admits, was someone else's idea. I did not know that. He claims that the creature assumed to have eaten the hapless Millmoss was a hippopotamus, and rebukes *The New Yorker*, always obsessive over filing, for putting the drawing on record as "Woman with strange animal", though most will go along with the filing-clerk. Stranger animals, given names, are bred from the inexhaustible invention in his "A New Natural History". My favourites are the plicated and unlighted Troths, small and faintly beaklike, looking smug and wistful respectively, but it is hard to choose.

And O'Hara's questions still hang in the air.

Having somehow missed, or perhaps forgotten over the decades, those acclaimed Thurber classics, *The Night the Bed Fell*, *The Night the Ghost Got In*, I now wonder, deeply disconcerted, how they came to seize discerning members of the

Vintage Thurber, Vols I and II, edited by Helen Thurber (Penguin, each £4.95)
Selected Letters of James Thurber, edited by Helen Thurber and Edward Weeks (Penguin, £2.95)

laughing public. Not that they are not funny, but the fun is physical, almost knockabout. True thurbing is more cerebral, the very comedy of social observation through a uniquely distorting lens, stripping us naked in our common faults and follies.

It may be that readers, so often Thurber characters in their fears and vanities, boggling and obtuseness, needed to be led from the conventionally comic into more rarefied and delicate fields; and all unaware that they were Thurber's own people. Strange. Analogous, almost, to the puzzle about what Lancashire audiences find funny in Lancashire comedians.

As it happened, I had these books in the house when a visiting couple, having unconsciously talked Thurber dialogue and struck Thurber attitudes all evening, noticed the master's works on the way out and paused to praise him. The husband went quite overboard about *Everything is With It*, the piece demolishing card-table bibles, and that after boring on for half an hour about recollected bridge-hands. We are all vulnerable to Thurber, but a lot of us do not know it. To claim that some of us do is tempting, but would be dangerously hubristic. We could have missed something.

How true is the autobiographical stuff? This could be asked of anybody's. Few tell

all. Either memory is unreliable or selection prudent. With Thurber, the suspicion is that he tells more than all, carried out of fact by the habit of fiction. In *Draft Board Nights* we can believe that after frequent summonses before the board for medical tests (though his vanishing eyesight had made these abortive from the first), he got to be around often enough to be taken for one of the doctors: but the acceptance quivers when he assumes the role, passing or rejecting fellow candidates in the chest-and-lung section. Still, it is encouraging to see even so taut and disciplined a writer losing occasional control.

On the other hand, his straight reporting - and it is easy to forget how much he did of that; for instance, on the Loch Ness monster, and the Paris scene just after the first war - exudes faithfulness and credibility, let alone representing models of that kind of writing.

The writing is of all kinds. Laughter prevails, but in, say, *Evening at Seven* or *One is a Wanderer*, the bleak desolation of the human condition chills the blood.

The letters, though not meant for print, depart little in style and mood from the published works, but cast on them some revealing insights, particularly the trials and tribulations attending his "Life" of *New Yorker* editor and enigma, Harold Ross. Most moving are the series to his ophthalmologist, Gordon Bruce. Their courage and invincible humour, in a man going irrevocably blind and knowing it, tell more of the inner Thurber than perhaps anything else here.

Basil Boothroyd



Harold and Vita at Sissinghurst in Kent

Blushing revelations illuminate an elite

George V laughed aloud over it; Edmund Wilson thought it his best book, but Harold Nicolson, who had dashed off *Some People* at speed to amuse himself, was later embarrassed that he had ever put his indiscreet pen to paper. If *Some People* was, perhaps unfairly, to become Nicolson's trademark, it provided one of the most entertaining insights into the intellectual and social elite of the early twentieth century - as well as an intriguing portrait of the author.

In various locations, from Oxford to the embassies of Madrid and Constantinople, Nicolson creates nine half-fictional types who possess characteristics which once attracted him but which he now finds stodge. In addition to the celebrated Arkelat, Lord Curzon's alcoholic valet, they range from the public school hero who ends up as a Lloyd's underwriter to the languid aesthete whose poetry becomes as "harmless" as his behaviour. In gently dissecting their idiosyncrasies, Nicolson exposes his own, but he is a connoisseur of such style and sympathy that, although he appears to saw these characters in half, he leaves them at the end intact and beaming.

His wife also gained fame from a diversion, written for fun and money, of which she was later ashamed. The *Edwardsians* by Vita Sackville-West's most popular success, is a coy contrived novel as artificial as the society it reflects. Her sly grip on its characters, who seem as if brushed off the

Some People by Harold Nicolson (Oxford Paperbacks, £2.50)
The Edwardsians by Vita Sackville-West (Viking, £2.50)
Sissinghurst: The Making of a Garden by Anne Scott-James (Michael Joseph, £5.95)

same stencil, may be due to her ambivalence towards them. An ambivalence she invests in the "ridiculously handsome" and moody young Sebastian.

The heir to a vast estate - a thinly disguised Knole - Sebastian has commendable reservations about his mother's set, a gaggle of vacuous duchesses with silvery laughs and hair like yellow sponges. He also holds an understandable affection for his inheritance. Rejecting the advice of a polar explorer to leave it for a three-year journey, he falls in with a married Lady ("the most beautiful woman in London"). After much scandal and a modicum of self-discovery, he does finally decide to travel.

The Edwardsians was published in 1930, the year Harold abandoned the Foreign Office and decided with Vita to buy Sissinghurst. That she was a better "plantsman" than novelist is borne out in Anne Scott-James's engaging history of the garden. The author takes one down its straight paths, designed by Harold, and assails one with "shards of scorn from the junkies of roses." The essence of the Sissinghurst style is profusion. Miss Scott-James argues. A pity she too is often so susceptible to it.

Nicholas Shakespeare

How brave new worlds poured from the pulp-writers' pens

"When I first encountered science fiction," Pohl writes in *The Way the Future Was*, "Herbert Hoover was the President of the United States, a plump, perplexed man who never quite figured out what had gone wrong..."

Pohl points out two major effects of the Depression on the infant science fiction. The first was purely economic: the growth of the pulp magazines, which were cheap and could be read almost endlessly. The second was the climate of opinion it generated, especially the anti-establishment tone Pohl sees in science fiction then and subsequently. "When you invent a new civilization, you have to invent a new society to inhabit it when you invent a new society, you make a political statement about the one you live in..." With or without intention, the science fiction writers were preaching.

By the age of 19, Pohl was a pulp editor, and from this position of eminence, and in a later incarnation as a literary agent, he was able to chronicle much of this "small and incestuous world", as well as ensure acquaintance with the luminaries of the genre.

What is strange, however, is that apart from his observations on the Depression, Pohl is curiously reticent concerning his feelings about science fiction. At the end of his book, he states his love for the genre without saying what exactly it is about science fiction that excites him. Another regrettable omission is an index.

Echoes of Pohl's autobiography give an interesting resonance to *Preferred Risk* by Pohl and Lester del Rey, now in its first British paperback edition.

The Way the Future Was by Frederick Pohl (Granada, £2.50).
Preferred Risk, by Frederick Pohl and Lester del Rey (writing as Edson McCann) (Methuen, £1.75).
The Trouble Twisters by Pohl Anderson (Granada, £1.25).
Split Infinity by Piers Anthony (Granada, £1.55).
The Nonborn King by Julian May (Pan, £1.85).
The Dancers at the End of Time by Michael Moorcock (Granada, £2.50).

The collaboration arose out of the "small incestuous world" of the Pohl and the del Reys came together for a weekend and spent the next 17 years as neighbours; the novel was written in between watching the televised broadcasts of the McCarthy hearings, and is shot through with a tone of anti-authoritarianism blending with millenarian concerns for society.

In *Preferred Risk* the omnipotent Company has ended war through global insurance. Even death may be cheated by "suspension" in the Company's vaults. Why then is there insurance? The collaboration is not without its weaknesses (spot a particularly glaring contradiction of plot on pages 85 and 163), notably an often irritating heavy-handedness. But the narrative has sustained pace and a capacity to provoke, not always intentionally.

The Trouble Twisters, by Pohl Anderson, newly reprinted tales from the early sixties, follows the scrapes of youthful merchant adventurer David Falkayn, "sharpest young trader in the Polesotechnic League and susceptible only to the little curves of unwary space girls".

At times ludicrously condescending in their implicit assumptions, Anderson's narratives contradict Pohl's notions of anti-establishment science fiction: Falkayn's escapades are the interplanetary embodiment of the American capitalist idealism of the Kennedy era, unquestioned and unquestioning.

Split Infinity, by Piers Anthony, is the first volume of the new, seemingly obligatory science fantasy trilogy and sees the self Stile alternate between the demanding tests of the Game he must win to remain on his home planet and an other-world of magic. Mr Anthony seems happier, if more indulgent, following the fantasy; the descriptions of the Game are muscular, but terse.

The Nonborn King, by Julian May, "Book Three in the Saga of the Exiles", lurches beyond the confines of the trilogy as well as those of decency; at the end of a mishmash of psycho-fable we are threatened with a fourth volume in this humourless bulk of a book. For the record, a tangle of time-travel and titans, their tantrums and trulls, complete with sub-Tolkien cartography. Awful. It will probably sell thousands.

The Dancers at the End of Time, by Michael Moorcock, of yet another trilogy, recalls strengths and weaknesses of the *Ladbrooke* school of British science fiction/fantasy. Engagingly, earnestly English in their conceits and comedies, Moorcock's time-trippers are as delightful - and dated - as the dandified indulgences of the psychedelic high summers that inspired them.

Greg Neale

A traveller hides from the throng

The Hidden Places of Britain by Leslie Thomas, Penguin, £4.95

much of a hurry to get anywhere.

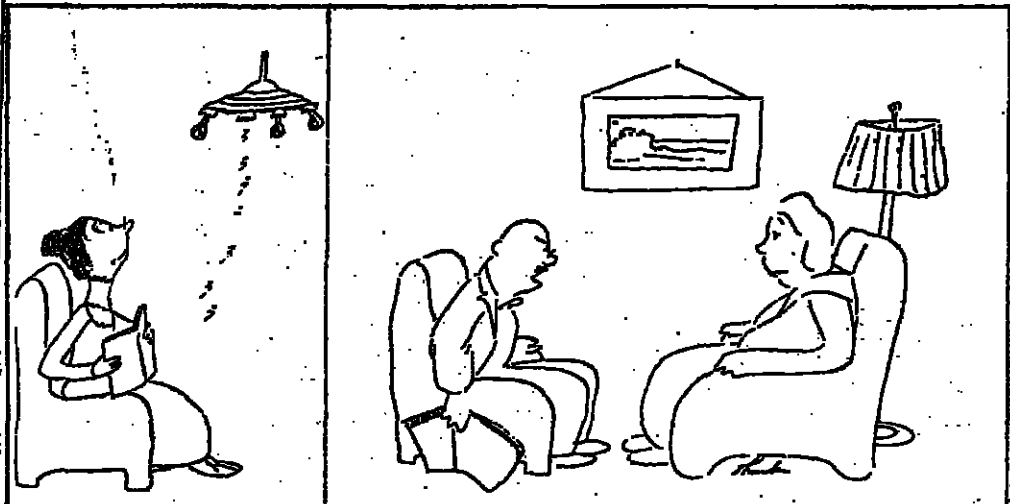
Some of his hidden places are obvious, such as Shetland and western Ross; others are within an hour's drive of London, such as the forgotten stretches of the north Kent coast or the waddy and overgrown stretches of the Oxford Canal. Hidden places need not be remote; they can just as well be on the doorstep but ignored as the crowds drive past them in their hurry to get somewhere else.

Thomas's 13 hidden places span the length of these islands from Unst in Shetland to Cape

Cornwall, a hidden place in winter when the tourists are hibernating in their cities. At each, the reporter mellowly into a descriptive essayist and a dedicated listener, gathering the lore and the lives of rooted residents who regard the next county as the other side of the world.

The trouble with books about hidden places is that they encourage people to discover them, and they are no longer hidden. Leslie Thomas's book is less of a danger than some, for many readers will be quite content to travel through his easy, entertaining and picturesque narrative from the comfort of their hidden armchairs.

Alan Hamilton



Electricity was leaking all over the house

I assume then, that you regard yourself as omniscient. If I am wrong correct me!

PREVIEW Theatre

Bush's rare bird in the hand

A Pulitzer Prize-winning play, *Crimes of the Heart*, set in steamy small-town Mississippi, opens at the Bush Theatre, Shepherd's Bush, London W12, on Wednesday, *Crimes* - which enjoyed a long Broadway run and won both the Tony and the Pulitzer prizes - was also something of a scoop for the tiny Bush, which won the British rights against strong competition from the Royal Shakespeare Company.

One reason is the theatre's close connexion with the United States. For some time it has put on an American play each year, including *Lone Star* and *Private Wars* both by the Texan James McLure. Like *McLure*, *Beth Henley* attended the Southern Methodist University in Texas, born and raised in Mississippi, the melting pot for her work, she now lives in Los Angeles.

Crimes of the Heart was produced in 1979 at the Actors

Theatre of Louisville where it was the Great American Play contest at the Louisville Festival.

Its New York premiere was at the Manhattan Theatre Club where it won the Pulitzer prize and it ran at the John Golden Theatre on Broadway from April 1981 until early this year, gaining the tribute "the most adorable - tragic-comedy New York has seen in a long time" from Clive Barnes of the *New York Post*.

Simon Stokes, who has directed several American plays at the Bush, saw it in New York 18 months ago but was told the rights were tied up. Instead, he was offered *Beth Henley*'s second play *The Miss Firecracker Contest* which proved popular when the Bush staged it last year. Partly as a result the theatre finally managed to secure *Crimes of the Heart*.

which Stokes hopes will now attract interest in the West End.

The play concerns the three McGrath sisters after the arrest of the youngest. The middle sister, who has left for Los Angeles to be a night-club singer, is summoned back home to help with the crisis by the eldest, who is settling into spinsterhood looking after their grandfather.

The strongly cast sisters are played by Brenda Blethyn, who was in the original cast of *Steaming*, Amanda Redman, who co-starred in *Windy City*, and Wendy Morgan, who appeared in the TV serial *Pictures* and co-starred in Schlesinger's film *Yanks*.

Christopher Warman

Crimes of the Heart is already previewing, and performances are at 8pm Tues-Sun; 7pm on May 18. (743 3348)

THE BEGGAR'S OPERA

Cotillion (828 2252)
May 18 and 20 at 7.30pm.
In repertory
Richard Eyre follows up his splendid production of *Guns and Dolls* with a gutsy revival of John Gay's proto-musical. The vibrancy of the staging and a company led to rousing good effect by Paul Jones's Macbeth are complemented by Dominic Muldowney's music.

CALL ME MADAM

Victoria Palace (834 1317)
Final performances today at 3pm and 7.30pm
Noëlle Gordon bounces back into musicals with a splendidly brassy ambassador Sally Adams, the hostess with the mostest, in this often comic but highly enjoyable Irving Berlin classic of 1950.

CRYSTAL CLEAR

Wyndham's (836 3068)
Mon-Fri at 8.15pm, Sat at 8.30pm and 8.50pm, matinee Wed at 3pm
The final performance of a triangular relationship, showing

how alliances shift when one of the partners goes blind. Text and production by Phil Young and his three actors (Anthony Allen, Philomena McDonagh and Diana Barrett) rank as the greatest triumph for the collective method yet seen on the British stage.

HEARTBREAK HOUSE

Haymarket (830 9832)
Mon-Sat at 7.30pm, matinee Wed and Sat at 2.30pm
Shaw's wry, poetic picture of a "civilized" Europe pre-1914, lovingly brought to life in John Dexter's production. Diana Rigg's Mrs Hushabye surpasses even her Eliza Doolittle. Rex Harrison makes a salty and whimsical Shober, and Rosemary Harris, Paxton Whitehead and Simon Ward make the comic scenes a real treat.

A MAP OF THE WORLD

Lyttelton (828 2252)
Today at 3pm and 7.45pm.
In repertory
David Hare debates art versus social action in the form of a duel between an ex-patriot Indian novelist and a radical English



Peter Ustinov as the composer in his new play, Beethoven's Tenth (see *The Week Ahead*, p8)

journalist, against the background of a Bombay conference on world poverty. A witty, eloquent and fatally over-ingenious production, with a fine central partnership between Roshan Seth and Bill Nighty.

MR CINDERS

Fortuna (836 2238)
Mon-Fri at 8pm; Sat at 8.30pm and 8.50pm, matinee Thurs at 3pm
Packed with enchanting songs and boasting a witty performance by Denis Lawson of acrobatic brilliance, Vivian Ellis's 1929 musical recasts *Cinderella* in the anyone-for-tariffs age. Modest staging (originally at the King's Head); but the production's speed and sparkle make it an intoxicating evening.

NOISES OFF

Savoy (836 8888)
Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.45pm, matinee Thurs at 3pm
The turncoat farce for years, Michael Frayn's brilliantly contrived complex of on-stage disasters and backstage dramas is still keeping houses full and audiences helpless with laughter after its first cast-change. Phyllida Lloyd, Benjamin Whitrow and the rest of Michael Blakemore's crack company.

THE REAL THING

Strand (836 2660)
Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm, matinee Wed at 2.30pm
Highly uncharacteristic play by Tom Stoppard, starring Roger Rees as a successful playwright who discovers true love at the cost of his marbles, a tale the play shares with its protagonist, despite much ingenuity.

THE RIVALS

Oliver (828 2252)
Today and May 16-18 at 7.15pm; matinee today and May 17 at 2pm.
In repertory
Peter Wood's sparkling revival of Sheridan fills the promise of its cast list. Geraldine McEwan as a young but hilariously affected Mrs Malaprop, Sir Michael Hordern, gaily and inebriated, Patrick Ryecart as a witty hero and Tim Curry as the Devonshire squire bringing a fresh farmyard air to the world of the minut.

Out of Town

Julius Caesar. Today, May 18, 19 and 20 at 7.30pm. Both plays continue in repertory.
Directed by Ron Daniels, with Joseph O'Connor, David Schofield, Gemma Jones, Emrys James, Peter McNery.

IPSWICH: Wolsey (0473 58725)

All Women and Bits of Boys by Anthony Tuckey, Nan Kerr and Andy Gifford. Tues-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8.45pm and 8pm; matinee on Wed, 2.30pm.
The final show in the Wolsey season is the culmination of a two-year project, which uses transcripts from conversations with local residents in an original musical documentary about life in Suffolk earlier this century; its sub-

title is *I Shall Go On Whistling Till I Reach Home*.

NOTTINGHAM: Playhouse (0602 419419). As You Like It. Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8.15pm; matinee today and May 28 at 4pm.
The fifth and last in a series of productions of Shakespeare's comedies, performed at the Playhouse over the last two and a half years. Directed by Richard Digby Day, with John Curry, Louise Jameson.

WORTHING: Connaught (0903 35333). Relative Values by Noli Coward. Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 3pm and 8pm; matinee on Wed, 2.30pm.
The sedate atmosphere of a country home is disrupted by the arrival of a Hollywood star. Directed by Alan Davis, with Anna Neagle.

PREVIEW Galleries

NOVA MULHER

Concourse Gallery, Barbican Centre, London EC2 (638 4141).
Until May 31, Mon-Sat 10am-11pm
The Festival of Brazil begins with a two-part show giving an overall picture of the work of women artists in Brazil today and of Brazilian women artists based in Europe. An exhibition of works by 10 of the former and nine of the latter, covering a wide variety of media, is accompanied by another devoted to Rita Loureira's colourful paintings "Interpretation of Magnum".

FERNANDO BOTERO

Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle Street, London W1 (835 5151).
Until June 3, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-12.30pm
The Colombian-born painter and sculptor's rich selection of recent work in familiar style is the first extensive London showing for some years.

THE ESSENTIAL CUBISM

Tea Gallery, Marlborough, London SW1 (821 1513). Until July 10, Mon-Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2-5.30pm
The most spectacular collection of Cubist masterpieces to have been brought together in this country since the inception of the movement itself. The intention of the show is to educate us in the central role played by Cubism in the careers of several major figures of

twentieth-century art, and in the evolution of modern art as a whole. And at the same time to knock us sideways with the sheer impact of so many monuments together.

THE HAGUE SCHOOL

Royal Academy, Piccadilly, London W1 (734 9052). Until July 10, daily 10am-6pm
The Hague School of painters laid the foundations for some of the developments in twentieth-century art. Inspired by seventeenth-century Dutch canvases, their paintings between 1870 and 1900 were avidly collected in America and Britain. One hundred and thirty landscapes, marine scenes and interiors by Bloemr, Bosboom and other members of the school

are on show, as well as several early paintings by Van Gogh and Mondrian.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOREALISTS

Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, London SW1 (839 3842). Until June 3, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm
The United States was the original home of the movement of painting known as photorealism or hyperrealism, and it continues today to be one of the most fruitful sources of new art along this line. Fischer, who have distinguished themselves as the main London home of the equivalent British movement, now offer a cross-section of work by 20 American artists, none of whom are as yet well known over here.

Critics' choice

ANOTHER COUNTRY

Queen's (734 1188)
Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm and Sat at 5.15pm
Wars won on the playing fields of Eton are at the opposite end of an English public school as a breeding ground for traitors. A fascinating production by Stuart Burge with a cast including Daniel Day Lewis and John Douglas.

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA

Fri (828 8788)
Today, May 16 and 17 at 7.30pm; matinee today at 3pm.
In repertory: season sold out
Helen Mirren catches the infinite variety of Cleopatra's character in C. definitive performance. Adrian Noble's fast-moving production uses a stark, black background that allows an unimpeded view of the action and emphasizes the disparity between East and West. Michael Gambon plays a blistering Antony.

GREEN THUMB THEATRE

Present an exciting double bill
New Canadian Kid & The Bittersweet Kid for 7-12 year olds
Sat 14, Sun 15 May 2.30
Tickets £2.50-£3.50
Theatre Box Office 01-936 3334

DUBLIN: Abbey (001 744805)

Macbeth (8243 7812). A portrait for Me by John Osborne. Today, May 16-21 at 7.30pm; matinee today, May 21 at 2.30pm. In repertory
A revival of the tragedy in which an over-ambitious army officer is blackmailed into spying for Tsarist Russia. Directed by Ronald Eyre, with Alan Bates.

CHICHESTER: Festival Theatre

(0243 7812). A portrait for Me by John Osborne. Today, May 16-21 at 7.30pm; matinee today, May 21 at 2.30pm. In repertory
A revival of the tragedy in which an over-ambitious army officer is blackmailed into spying for Tsarist Russia. Directed by Ronald Eyre, with Alan Bates.

STRAITFORD: Royal Shakespeare

(0783 26522). Twelfth Night. May 17, 18 at 7.30pm; matinee today and May 19 at 1.30pm.
Directed by John Caird, with Miles Anderson, Gemma Jones, John Thaw, Zoh Wamaker, Daniel Massey and Emrys James.

Theatre Irving Wardle and Anthony Masters; Galleries: John Russell Taylor; Photography: Michael Young

After a HANDFUL OF DUST SHARED EXPERIENCE

are back at
THE LYRIC HAMMERSMITH with
THE COMEDY WITHOUT A TITLE
by Ruzante
24 May-18 June Box Office 01-741 2311

JUST OPENED

Mon, Tues at 7.45. Then May 24 at 7.45, May 25 at 3.00 & 7.45. June 3 (Bargain Night), 4 (m & e), 27, 28, 29 (m & e), 30

"Under the masterful direction of Harold Pinter, it is...thrilling, supremely intelligent and as witty as anything on the London stage" (The Telegraph)

THE TROJAN WAR

by Jean Giraudoux
English version by Christopher Fry

STANDBY from 10am on day - any unsold seats £4.50 (£5.50 mid week mats)

NATIONAL THEATRE

(Lyttelton)
Box Office: 01 928 2232
Credit Cards: 01 928 5333

THE WEEK AHEAD

Today

BIGGIN HILL AIR FAIR: Official opening by Prince Andrew at 12.30 pm, after parade of classic cars from 11 am. Highlights include a B17 Flying Fortress under attack from an SW190 and Messerschmitt and defended by a Spitfire and Mustang; a massed parachute jump from a DC3 by the RAF Falcons; and a grand finale fly past. Biggin Hill, Kent, today and tomorrow. Gates open 9 am, show starts 12.30 pm both days. Adults £3.50, children £1.50.

LIONS KICK OFF: The British Lions' Rugby tour of New Zealand opens with a match against Wanganui and highlights will be shown a few hours later on *Grandstand*, BBC1, from 1.05 pm. But a clearer indication of the Lions' strength may emerge during Wednesday's fixture with the tough Auckland side: highlights on *Sportsnight*, BBC1, 10.05-10.55.

BEVERLEY NICHOLS: His literary career started at the age of eight when he had a poem published in a *Torquay* newspaper: in an opinion poll during the 1930s he was voted most popular young man in Britain after Jim Morrison, the flyer, and Noel Coward. In a three-part series, Nichols, now 84, talks about his life and work. Radio 4, 2.35-3.05 pm.

Tomorrow

BILLINGSFISH FAIR: A rare opportunity for the public to visit London's fish market, which moved to its new site last year. There will be 60 varieties of fish on show; a demonstration of gutting and other skills; and gourmet dishes to taste. Proceeds to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, New Billingsgate Market, 87 West India Dock Road, London E14. Open 1-4.30 pm. Family entrance by programme, 50p.

MONACO GRAND PRIX: The motor racing world championship moves to its most attractive venue, the streets of Monte Carlo. Patrick Tambay's surprise win in San Marino has put him one point behind the joint leaders, Alain Prost and Nelson Piquet; John Watson of Britain lies fourth. Live coverage during *Grandstand*, BBC2, from 2.25 pm, and highlights, BBC2, 9.25-9.55 pm.

CONFESSIONS OF A MIDDLE-AGED JUVENILE DELINQUENT: A musical autobiography of Fran Landesman, the American cult songwriter, written and performed by her, directed by Peter Firth. Arts Theatre, Great Newport Street, London, WC2, (836 3334). Today at 8 pm, then May 17-21 at 8 pm.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY: Gregory Peck makes his television debut, playing Abraham Lincoln in a three-part drama.

of the American Civil War. Stacey Keach and John Hammond take the other leading parts and the cast also includes Sterling Hayden, Lloyd Bridges and Geraldine Page. The director is the prolific maker of cinema Westerns, Andrew V. McLaglen. BBC1, 7.15-9.30 pm; part two tomorrow, 9.25-11 pm; final part Tues, 7.55-9 pm.

THE SOUTH BANK SHOW: London Weekend's consistently watchable arts programme has two items: the world premiere of a recently discovered work by Benjamin Britten and a film about the Britten piece by Robert Lowell. The Britten piece is *Quartetto* and it is performed by the Arditti String Quartet, while Melvyn Bragg talks to Lowell's biographer, Ian Hamilton. All ITV regions, 10.30-11.30 pm.

Monday

MAX SCHMIDT: VIEWS OF ARABIA: The Mathaf Gallery's specialist exploration of Western art connected with the Arab world has led already to the rediscovery of once-famous British painters like Kenneth Clark and the revelation of several French and Italian records of the Middle-Eastern scene. Now it is the turn of the Germans, and particularly Max Schmidt (1818-1901), much of whose work in this style was the result of a two-year trip in 1843-45, on material from which he based most of his art for the next 10 years. The paintings in the present show were nearly all done on the spot, and sum up a splendid and precise vision of the mid-nineteenth-century Orient. Mathaf Gallery, 24 Motcomb Street, London SW1 (253 0101). Until May 27, Mon-Fri 9.30 am-5.30 pm.

BUGSY MALONE: The children's gangster musical, based on Alan Parker's film, with music and lyrics by Paul Malone. Directed by Michael Dolenz. Her Majesty's (930 6606). Preview from today. Mon-Sat at 7.30 pm; matinees Wed and Sat at 2.30 pm. Opens May 26 at 7 pm.

PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST AS A YOUNG MAN: The childhood memories of Dorian Gray, in this, the first stage presentation, which uses 10 actors to portray the 55 characters from the anthology of the same title. Adapted and directed by Jonathan Petherbridge. Theatre Cwyd, Mold (0352 55331). Opens today, Mon-Sat at 7.30 pm for a short season.

LIZA MINNELLI: The vivacious American entertainer in an evening of song, dance and sketches, including a tribute to her father, Vincent Minnelli, with extracts from *Gigi* and *Meet Me in St Louis*. Apollo Victoria, London SW1 (828 8665). Daily at 8 pm until June 5, including Sundays. No performance Mondays.



From left: Tim Brooke-Taylor, a straight role; John Watson, heading for Monaco; Liza Minnelli, in SW1

THIRTY YEARS ON: As well as the Coronation and the conquest of Everest, 1953 was notable for its sporting achievements - Gordon Richards' Derby, Stanley Matthews' Cup Final and Denis Compton making the hit that won the Ashes. Peter Alliss looks back on a famous year of sport with the help of the men involved. All ITV regions, 10.30-11.30 pm.

BRENDEN PLAYS: The first of seven programmes in which the pianist Alfred Brendel tackles all 32 Beethoven sonatas. He starts with the F minor, E flat and C sharp minor (Moonlight) recorded at the Queen Elizabeth Hall. Radio 3, 7.45-9.45 pm, with interval.

SPOTLIGHT: New series of one-man shows in which show business personalities recall their careers with a mixture of songs, jokes and anecdotes. The first subject, a supremely versatile performer, is Alfred Marks; he will be followed in succeeding weeks by Dickie Henderson, Jimmy Edwards, Spike Milligan and the late Dick Emery. BBC2, 9.25-10.15 pm.

PRIVATE LIVES: Not another Coward revival but a new talk show hosted by the actress Maria Aiken. The idea is to reveal the private personas of well-known people as they swap stories on favourite places, journeys, food and so on. Tonight's guests are the royal photographer, Lord Lichfield, and the comedian and chart-topping rock singer, Tracey Ullman. BBC2, 10.15-10.50 pm.

Tuesday

THE RENAISSANCE AT SUTTON PLACE: Prince Charles, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, opens an exhibition to celebrate the 450th anniversary of Henry VIII's visit to the

newly completed home of his friend Sir Richard Weston, in 1533. Sutton Place, Guildford, Surrey (0483 504455). Open by appointment only, Tues-Sat. Admission: exhibition £1.50, students £1; house and garden £4, students £2. Until Sept 15.

DEAD RINGER: Political thriller by James Franks. In which members of the Cabinet seek to win a General Election by substituting their dead PM with a live Doppelgänger. With William Franklyn, Sylvia Syms, Patricia Lawrence. McDonald Hobley, Duke of York's (836 5122). Opens today at 7 pm, Mon-Thurs at 8 pm, Fri and Sat at 6 pm and 8.40 pm.

NO EXCUSES: New seven-part drama series set in the world of rock music, written by Barrie Keeffe and with songs by Andy J. Clark. The central character is Shelley Mazze (Charlotte Cornwell), a singing star of the 1960s now facing a mid-life crisis in both work and private life. David Swift, Donald Sumpter and Alfred Burke in support. The first two episodes are tonight, all ITV regions, 9.10 pm and 10.30-11.30 pm.

Wednesday

SILKS 1720-1800: Exhibition of silks, all for sale, from £20. Includes eighteenth century Spitalfields brocade, Turkish ikats, a Japanese throne cover and early nineteenth-century shawls. 100 Portland Road, Holland Park, London W11 (221 7730). Mon-Sat 10 am-6 pm. Free. Until June 18.

FRENCH FURNITURE: Today's sale is devoted to "a distinguished collection of French furniture" described as "the property of a lady". She is parting with a rich range of chandeliers and wall-lights, ravishingly carved, side chairs, arm chairs and sofas and one or two commodes and cabinets by famous

Parisian ébénistes. Christie's King Street, London, SW1 (838 9060) 11 am.

CHINESE CONTEMPORARIES: A market is beginning to develop in contemporary paintings by Chinese artists working outside China, particularly in Taiwan and Hong Kong. Some of these artists, together with distinguished twentieth-century forebears and some eighteenth and nineteenth-century drawings, are included in today's sale. Sotheby's Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080) 2.30 pm.

TRIO (LIES AND SECRETS): Brief, interconnected sketches reflecting human captivity in history and the search, through music, for more immediate forms of language. Developed and performed by The Other Theatre from New York, under the direction of Joseph Chaikin, music by Harry Man and Peter Gokub. Riverside Studios (748 3354). Opens today at 7 pm, then May 19-22 at 7.30 pm and 9.30 pm. (May 19: Open forum for actors, writers and directors, with Joseph Chaikin, 2.30 pm).

PINKETON'S PROGRESS: Geoffrey Whitehead, Eleanor Bron and Derek Farr star in a new six-part comedy series set in a boys' public school where the staff are more concerned with creature comforts than educating their charges. Written by Charles McKaown, who also plays the school's inspector. BBC2 9-9.30 pm.

Thursday

SCIENTIFIC MEMORABILIA: Science has achieved wonderful, and reassuring, things in the last couple of hundred years and today's sale contains some reminders: a set of Weeden amputation instruments, a silver-plated ear-trumpet, a steel-framed orthopaedic corset (circa 1800), an American typewriter of circa

1894 and (believe it or not) a "Polytechnic" with 12 tissue slides. Sotheby's, Bond Street, London (493 8080), 11 am.

FINE TIPPLES: Christie's are selling off the cellar of a "recently deceased private collector", mainly devoted to superb claret and cognac. It is said that he should have bought such marvels and not had time to drink them: a dozen Blasons 1945 (estimated worth £1,300-£1,600), a dozen Mont-Rothschied 1951 (£1,300-£1,500), a half bottle of 1811 Napoleon Grande Reserve cognac (£20-£40), and much more. Christie's, King Street, London (838 9060), 11 am.

ANDROID: Sci-fi film with Klaus Kinski as Dr Daniel, who lives on an abandoned space station and is completing his final experiment: the construction of the perfect android. Directed by Aaron Lipstadt. Cart 15, Classic Chelsea (352 5595); Odeon Kensington (802 8544). Screen on the Green (228 3523); Studio Oxford Circus (437 3300); Warner West End (439 0791).

HONKYTONK MAN: Clint Eastwood and his son Kyle, making his film debut, play a hard-drinking country musician and his nephew who travel to Nashville during the American Depression, hoping to perform at the "Grand Old Opry". Produced and directed by Eastwood. Cart 15, Warner West End (439 0791).

SIX WEEKS: New film starring Dudley Moore and Mary Tyler Moore (see p7).

BEETHOVEN'S TENTH: A new play by Peter Ustinov, in which he plays the ghost of the composer, who returns to Earth and the home of a music critic. Directed by Robert Chetwyn, with Robin Bailey and Delys Lays. Vaudeville (836 9988). Opens today at 7 pm, Mon-Sat at 8 pm; matinees on Wed, 2.45 pm, and Sat, 4.30 pm. For a season. (Picture p5).

GREAT EXPECTATIONS: Roger Hill directs his own adaptation of Dickens, in which contemporary issues of child care and abuse are highlighted. Two members of the Everyman Youth Theatre, Paul Williams and Lawrence Tiammy, play Pip as a boy; Victor McGuire takes the adult role. Everyman, Liverpool (051 709 4778). Opens today. Tues-Sat 8 pm; matinees May 25 and June 6 at 2 pm, June 11 at 2.30 pm.

LEAR: Barry Kyle directs Royal Shakespeare Company production of the Edward Bond play, intended to be seen in conjunction with *King Lear* in the main theatre. With Bob Peck, Jenny Agutter, Sara Kestelman. The Pit, Barbican Centre (628 8795). Opens today at 7 pm. In repertory.

ARSENAL: The Britain in the Thirties series focuses on the most glamorous and successful football team of the era.

Friday

THE EASTERN CARPET IN THE WESTERN WORLD: The Arts Council's big contribution to the oriental carpet summer which seems to be upon us is this display of carpets as they first burst upon the West when imported between the 16th and 17th centuries. In all, about 60 carpets demonstrate not only the riches and variety of the East, but also the strong influence such pieces exerted on Renaissance and Baroque art in Europe - and not only in western carpets, but also in other branches of art, where the decorative motifs and sumptuous colouring had considerable effect. An assemblage from European and American museums, royal collections, and private ownership all over the world. Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1 (028 3144). Until July 10. Mon-Thurs 10 am-5 pm, Fri-Sat 10 am-8 pm, Sun noon-6 pm.

SCOTTISH SILVER: A bumper offering, mainly, but not exclusively of spoons, from both big and very small silver-making centres in Scotland - Aberdeen (of course), Arbroath, Ballater, Banff, Canongate, Cupar, Dingwall, Dumfries and many other places. Phillips, 65 George Street, Edinburgh (031 255-226), 11 am.

WALKING ON WALTER: The long-awaited new play by Clare Luchman, author of *Trifford Tangle*, tells of a sponsored walk that ends in disaster. Directed by Bill Morrison, with Cheryl Kennedy, Anne Nigley, Fiona Morrison, Hugh Fraser. Playhouse, Liverpool (051 703 8363). Preview from today. Opens May 21. Mon-Fri at 7.30 pm, Sat at 4 pm and 8 pm.

POSSIBILITIES: Tim Brooke-Taylor forsakes humour for his first straight acting part as a pushy estate agent in Jonathan Robert's play, which also stars Robin Ellis from *Fiddlers* and Carol Royle. A feature of the production is the use of light-sensitive cameras to shoot continuous scenes in a four-walled set. BBC2, 9.30-10.20 pm.

Week following
May 21: FA Cup Final, Brighton v Manchester United, Wembley; Scottish Cup Final, Aberdeen v Rangers, Hampden Park.
May 22: Cycling: the Milk Race starts at Bournemouth.

Absorbing 1,000 years of history at Windsor

Few towns, it might be thought, would find it so easy to attract tourists as Windsor. But even well-established, popular towns and cities need to keep reminding would-be travellers of the benefits of stopping in their locality - and Windsor, with far more than its fair share of history and amenities is no exception. A survey carried out in 1981 revealed that despite its fame as a tourist attraction, the average visitor stayed less than three hours in the town and a mere 4 per cent stayed overnight.

Money - or the lack of it - has much to do with a family's reluctance to stay in a hotel when there are perfectly good beds at home. And then there are the crowds: a hot, sunny Saturday in midsummer may seem like an ideal time to take a trip to Windsor, browse round the castle, take a boat upstream - but if you meet up with the hundreds of other families similarly inspired, your own back garden suddenly becomes more attractive.

Nevertheless Windsor does have a lot to offer for a family day out - and about now, or early autumn is probably the best time to go. A word of warning though: as horse lovers will know, this weekend sees the culmination of the Windsor Horse Trials, so traffic will be unusually heavy.

Windsor Castle is, of course, the main attraction. Built by the Conqueror but extensively enlarged over the ensuing 900 years, the precincts today are nearly one mile in circumference; it can be toured with a qualified guide. But if you find another voice, however in-

formed, and fellow wonderers intrusive, buy a guide book. The castle precincts are open every day of the year except June 13 (10 am-5.15 pm in the summer) and admission is free.

The State Apartments, including the Queen's Presence, Waterloo Chamber and Grand Vestibule, are closed only when the Queen is in official residence, which is from March 14 to May 1, from May 31 to June 24, and from December 5 to 31, and are therefore open during the summer (weekdays 10.30 am-5 pm, Sundays 1.30 pm-5 pm). Admission costs £1.20 for adults, 50p for children aged five to 16.

Queen Mary's Dolls' House and exhibition of dolls, perennially popular with little girls (and boys) is open all year except Christmas and Boxing Day, Good Friday, Garter Day June 13, during the same hours as the State Apartments. Admission costs 50p for adults, 20p for children. The same opening times and admission prices apply to the Royal Mews exhibition, where the family can inspect some of the finest of the Queen's carriages and horses, kept for daily as well as ceremonial use, and a selection of gifts presented to the Queen for her Silver Jubilee. Another indoor attraction is the exhibition of drawings by Holbein and Leonardo Da Vinci from the Queen's priceless collection of drawings by the masters (same opening times and admission prices).

Still within the castle precincts, St George's Chapel is one of the most beautiful examples of late Perpendicular architecture in the world. Ten

sovereigns are buried here and it is also the shrine of the Order of the Garter. The Chapel is open summer weekdays 10.45 am-4 pm, and Sundays 2 pm-4 pm; admission costs £1 for adults, 50p for children aged five to 16. There are conducted tours from June to September on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11.15 am and 2.15 pm. Services are of course free and open to all. Evensong is at 5.15 pm every day, Sung Eucharist at 11.45 am on Sundays.

For Christopher Robins and the general public, the changing of the guard at Windsor Castle takes place between about 11 and 11.40 am every weekday.

In the town, the Railway and Eton Central Railway Station is the latest Madame Tussaud's venture and as professionally mounted and executed as you would expect. It is a permanent exhibition celebrating Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee of 1897 and includes full-sized replicas of the Royal Train, Queen Victoria and other royal personages, horses, a military parade etc, all with sound and visual special effects. The exhibition is open daily from 9.30 am-5.30 pm; adults £1.85, children £1. The Windsor Brass Rubbing Centre at the parish church of St John the Baptist, in the High Street offers the opportunity for a spot of creative activity, making your own brass rubbings of knights and ladies (Monday to Saturday, 10 am-5 pm).

Outside Windsor, the Valley Gardens cover about 400 acres of ground on the north bank of Virginia Water Lake and are perhaps most notable for the 50 acres containing an amazing collection of rhododendrons, azaleas, magnolias, camellias and spring flowering trees. Some of the magnolias may be over now, but the rest should be in full bloom. Entrance is 70p per car.

The Savill Garden, which celebrates its Golden Jubilee this year, though smaller than the Valley Gardens, is acknowledged as one of the finest of its kind. It is open daily from 10 am-6 pm or 7 pm. Entrance is £1.20 for adults, free for accompanied children.

The above list is by no means exhaustive. You could also, for example, take a boat trip upstream or an open-top double-decker bus tour of the town centre and outside, visit Eton College and playing fields, Smith's Lawn or even the Safari Park.

Judy Froshaug



Windsor's wooing ways: On a quiet day a Thames boat ride beckons

Tussaud's new tableau, depicting Queen Victoria, is in the town

perhaps most notable for the 50 acres containing an amazing collection of rhododendrons, azaleas, magnolias, camellias and spring flowering trees. Some of the magnolias may be over now, but the rest should be in full bloom. Entrance is 70p per car.

The Savill Garden, which celebrates its Golden Jubilee this year, though smaller than the Valley Gardens, is acknowledged as one of the finest of its kind. It is open daily from 10 am-6 pm or 7 pm. Entrance is £1.20 for adults, free for accompanied children.

The above list is by no means exhaustive. You could also, for example, take a boat trip upstream or an open-top double-decker bus tour of the town centre and outside, visit Eton College and playing fields, Smith's Lawn or even the Safari Park.

Judy Froshaug

THAMES BARGE SAILING CLUB OPEN DAYS
Greenwich Pier, London, SE10
Today and tomorrow, 10 am-5 pm.
Admission to barge: adults 20p, children 10p.
A rare opportunity to look over several of the few remaining Thames sailing barges - still considered by many the "queens" of the river. There are now only about 50 left under sail. Centaur (built 1894) and Pudge (1922) are among the best. Also find songs and dances in the Cutty Sark Gardens, adjacent to the pier.

"TRIUMPH OF LABOUR"
Livesey Museum, 682 Old Kent Road, London SE15 (638 5604). May 16-July 23, Mon-Sat, 10 am-5 pm, free.
Children will have to "clock in" to see this exhibition, which charts the rise of trade unionism - and will then be "employed" in making artificial flowers (one of the Victorian "sweated" trades) to discover what they would have earned at the end of the session.

THE SECOND LONDON MODEL
COOMOTIVE TRIALS
The London Toy and Model Museum, 23 Crown Hill, W2.
Today and tomorrow, 2 pm-5 pm. Adults 1.50, children 50p.
The trials, which coincide with the museum's anniversary weekend, are to test the pulling power of clockwork and steam.

SHREWSBURY REGATTA
The River Severn, Quarry Park, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. Today and tomorrow from noon.

THE NINE POINTED CROWN
The Little Angel Marionette Theatre, Dagmar Passage, Cross Street, London N1 (226 1787). Today, 11 am and 3 pm, tomorrow 3 pm. Morning: adults £1.50, children £1; afternoon: adults £2.25, children £1.50.
The resident company in Frank Wells's episodic adventure, using puppets, mime and music. Last chance to see this performance.

J.F.

OUTINGS

The exhibition includes the only known surviving Chartist banner, an Enoch's hammer (used by Luddites to smash machinery) and a lot of material from the Museum of London's large collection of suffragette material. Also displays on the Tolpuddle Martyrs, General Strike and the docks. The Livesey is excellent at mounting this kind of exhibition, which is fun as well as educational.

SHREWSBURY REGATTA
The River Severn, Quarry Park, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. Today and tomorrow from noon.

THE NINE POINTED CROWN
The Little Angel Marionette Theatre, Dagmar Passage, Cross Street, London N1 (226 1787). Today, 11 am and 3 pm, tomorrow 3 pm. Morning: adults £1.50, children £1; afternoon: adults £2.25, children £1.50.
The resident company in Frank Wells's episodic adventure, using puppets, mime and music. Last chance to see this performance.

J.F.

OPEN DAY

Lincolnshire Vintage Vehicle Society Depot, Whistley Road, Lincoln. Tomorrow from 2 pm.

SOUTH LEICESTERSHIRE MG OWNERS CLUB RALLY AND CONOURS D'ELEGANCE
Stanford Hall, Lutterworth. Tomorrow 11 am-6 pm.

ROYAL WINDSOR HORSE SHOW
The Home Park, Windsor Castle, Berkshire. Today 9 am-10.30 pm, May 15 9 am-7 pm.

THE NINE POINTED CROWN
The Little Angel Marionette Theatre, Dagmar Passage, Cross Street, London N1 (226 1787). Today, 11 am and 3 pm, tomorrow 3 pm. Morning: adults £1.50, children £1; afternoon: adults £2.25, children £1.50.
The resident company in Frank Wells's episodic adventure, using puppets, mime and music. Last chance to see this performance.

J.F.

FAIRS

CALLING ALL CARPENTERS
Drill Hall, Bridge Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire (0565 2323). Today 10 am-5 pm; admission 25p, pensioners 15p, accompanied children free. Lively venue, favoured by the trade. Jewellery, stamps, coins, porcelain and woodworking tools.

NORTH-EAST ANTIQUES
10th Annual Aberdeen Antiques Fair, Amstel Hotel, Great Western Road, Aberdeen (05474 356). May 20, 21 11 am-5 pm; admission £1, children 25p. Worthwhile show by 25 dealers.

BELFAST FAIR
Forum Hotel, Great Victoria Street, Belfast (0286 6843/44004). Tues-Thurs 2-10 pm; admission £1.50. Dealers from the south are exhibiting for the first time for many years - a breakthrough.

Mel Lewis

Bridge

Arithmetic provides a lucky guess

The "art in guessing" may appear to be a contradiction in terms, but it is a valuable part of an expert's stock in trade. Here is an everyday example. Rubber Bridge. North-South game and 40. Dealer South.

The bidding was brief. South opened two no-trumps and everyone passed. As West, you lead the ♠7, dummy plays the ♠4, East plays the ♠2, which you may assume to show an odd number, and declarer contributes the ♠3. Declarer continues with the ♠3 from dummy, East follows with the ♠4 and you take declarer's ♠8 with your queen.

What should you play to trick three, and, if the contract is defeatable, what is your opinion of declarer's technique?

Let us assemble the jigsaw together. Declarer may be

assumed to have king to three spades, leaving your partner with three small spades or three to the ten. The critical suit is obviously hearts. Declarer has intentionally lost a trick to you in order to keep East off lead. There are two possible holdings from which he might plausibly play the ♠8, A J 10 8 or A K 10 8. If it is the former, the defence is surely doomed, because to make up his announced 20 or 21 points declarer must hold too many high cards in the minors, for example the A K of diamonds and the A Q of clubs.

Dummy's queen of diamonds will be an entry for a second heart finesse, and declarer will come to eight tricks without difficulty. So we assume that declarer has ♠A K 10 8, and all of a sudden dummy's ♠9 assumes an enormous significance. Why? Because if declarer required an extra entry to dummy he would have played the ♠10 rather than the ♠8, preserving the ♠8 to get back to dummy later.

So declarer did not need an entry to dummy because he was confident that he already had one. That could only be the ♠Q, which means that declarer had

the A K of diamonds. These were the four hands:

♠ J 4 3 2
♥ 8 5 3
♦ A Q 7 6
♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

As you can see, the "safe" diamond switch was sterile, whereas a club would have beaten the contract. As for declarer's technique, it was imperfect, because by playing the ♠8 rather than the ♠10, he unnecessarily gave the defence an invaluable clue.

Here is a more spectacular example.

Teams of four. Game All. Dealer West.

After West had opened with three hearts, North-South overextended to 7NT. Declarer won the opening lead of the ♠Q with his ♠K. Dismally, he recognised that the contract would almost certainly require the diamond finesse and break. Partly to postpone the fateful moment, he cashed the king and queen of clubs. When East showed out, declarer was forced to reconsider. He cashed the ♠K and when West followed the ♠A with devastating effect.

Inspiration? A lucky guess? No, pure arithmetic. West must have seven hearts to justify his vulnerable pre-empt. When he is also seen to hold four clubs as well as at least one spade, there is only room for one diamond at most. If East has the four diamonds to the King, the diamond finesse will only produce three tricks, because there are only two diamonds in dummy.

The only hope was that West's singleton was the single-ten king. Admittedly, it was lucky, but there is an art in being lucky as well as an art in guessing.

Jeremy Flint

Chess

Winning the right to challenge the throne

Though I say it myself, there is a wealth of interest in this month's *British Chess Magazine* (my own interest is my unpaid chairmanship of the board of directors, but I leave all the work to David Anderson, the board's secretary, and can take none of the credit).

Just take some of the items on the cover: Kasparov defeats Belyavsky; USSR Federation reprimanded; BCF interim grading list; notes by G. M. Ribbi and G. M. Nunn.

True, I was a little taken aback to find that a single number cost £1.05; but for this you get 38 games, some fully annotated, and 48 full pages. A wise man would take out a year's subscription at £12.60 by surface mail, or six months at £6.30. Send subscriptions to *British Chess Magazine*, 9 Market Street, St Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex, TN 38 0DQ.

I suppose the chief item in the current issue is the match between Kasparov and Belyavsky in the quarter-finals of the Candidates series, which is treated with the thoroughness it deserves. It could easily have been the final of the series and was an even struggle between two great young players, either



Kasparov: Under attack

of whom could give the world champion cause to think in a world championship match next year.

One of the best games of

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 9EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 667.7 down 0.9
FT 100 Index 80.69 down 0.35
FT All Shares 417.91 up 0.17
Bargains 14.045
Tring Hall USM Index 168.4
unchanged
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
8629.51 down 24.39
Hongkong Hang Seng Index
949.56 down
3.42
New York Dow Jones Industrial
Average 1219.04 up 4.64
(latest)

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5670 down 25pts
Index 83.9 down 0.1
DM 3.8325 down 0.125
FF 11.5325 unchanged
Yen 363.50 up 0.25
DOLLAR
Index 121.8 up 0.3
DM 2.4435 up 62 pts
Gold \$441.25 up 62 pts
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold \$441.25
Sterling \$1.5675

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rate 10
3 month interbank 10% - 10 1/2
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 8 1/2 - 8 3/4
3 month DM 5 1/2 - 5 3/4
3 month FF 13 1/2 - 13 3/4
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period April 8 to May 3
1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

House of Fraser 186p up 6p
Glaxo 855p up 4p
Shell 488p up 6p
Belgrave (Black
heath) 140p up 10p
Bunn Bros 211p up 18p
Bumel 318p up 7p
Royal Ind 503p down 10p
B&C 199p down 7p
Bestobell 361p down 5p
Heath (CE) 308p down 10p
Hogg Robinson 118p down 3p
UEL 240p down 14p

£1m rise at Percy Bilton

Percy Bilton, the property group which last week successfully bought off a £107m takeover bid from Trust Securities, has produced a £1m rise in pre-tax profit for the year ending December 31, 1982.

Pre-tax profits rose from £4.68m to £5.6m while turnover advanced from £23.6m to £28.7m and the dividend has been boosted from 5p net to 6.1p making a total of 9.6p against 7.5p. Company shares remained steady at 258p after the announcement.

● **ILLINGWORTH MORRIS:** An extension until August 5 has been given to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to report on the proposed acquisition of Illingworth Morris by Mr Alan Lewis of Able.

● **FORD BOOST:** Ford is to invest £78m at the Halewood, Merseyside, transmission plant for the manufacture of five speed gearboxes which until now are exclusively produced in Bordeaux.

● **BID DELAY:** Pleasuremax is delaying issue of its offer document in its £59.3m agreed bid for Trident Television until the Department of Trade decides whether to refer it to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

● **CHINA DEAL:** China has agreed to buy two British Vespene Thornycroft Havocraft at a special cost of about £1.5m for use on the Yangzi river near Wuhan.

● **STEEL FORECAST:** Steel consumption in Western industrialized countries in 1983 is likely to be 400 billion tonnes 6.2 per cent lower than its earlier estimate, according to the Brussels based International Iron and Steel Institution.

● **BNAC CHIEF:** Mr Ahti Kariainen, the governor of the Bank of Finland, has been relieved of his duties with immediate effect, according to an official announcement.

● **MONEY GROWTH:** Monetary expansion in West Germany, as measured by the Central Bank money stock, slowed in April but remained above the four to seven per cent target range. Money growth in the first four months of 1983 was below an annual rate of 10 1/2 per cent after 11 1/2 per cent in the first quarter.

● **JAPAN BANKRUPTCIES:** Corporate bankruptcies in Japan totalled 1,497 in April, edging up 0.8 per cent from 1,485 a year earlier, according to a private credit research agency in Tokyo Friday. April's rise marked the fourth straight month of year-on-year gains, the agency said.

WALL STREET

Stocks move ahead

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Stocks were broadly higher in active trading yesterday. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up about four points at 1,218, while advances were nearly two-to-one ahead of declines.

US Steel was up 1/4 at 24 1/2. International Business Machines was up 1/2 at 115 1/2. Mobil was up 1/4 at 30 1/2. General Electric was up 1/4 at 109 1/2. Eastman Kodak was up 1/4 at 75 1/2. Honeywell was up 1/4 at 123 1/2. General Motors was up 1/4 at 68 1/2. Ford was up 1/4 at 49 1/2. Chrysler was up 1/4 at 26 1/2. American Brands was up 1/4 at 54 1/2. American Express was up 1/4 at 68 1/2.

Texas Instruments at 150 1/2 was down 1/4. Lockheed at 115 1/2 was up 1/4. Humana at 80 was up 1/4. Union Pacific at 57 1/2 was down 1/4. Procter and Gamble at 57 1/2 was up 1/4. Digital Equipment at 114 1/2 was up 1/4.

Mr Eldon R Grimm senior vice-president at Birt Wilson, said: "The market looks firm here. The institutions are nibbling but they are not rushing to buy stocks and the leadership rotation continues."

Government securities prices were higher after it was announced that the producer price index last month fell 0.1 per cent, while industrial production rose a larger-than-expected 2.1 per cent.

In moderate trading government coupon securities were firmer with short-term issues up 2/32 and coupons maturing in three to ten years 3/32 to 6/32 higher. The when-issued 10 per cent long bond due in 2012 was up 1/32 at 100 4/32 bid.

Reductions in producer prices and the stability of federal funds at a relatively weak 8 3/8 per cent, money market rates were mostly five base points lower. Trading was active although there was little retail participation.

Downward movement in the municipal dollar bond market was halted temporarily after the reports that producer prices declined, but Muni's were still down about 1/8 to 3/8 point in light trading.

Share prices

Owing to technical problems we have been unable to publish the most recent prices and closing Stock Exchange prices. Normal coverage will resume on Monday.

The company, which has sprung from an existing investment company, Murray Electronics, on the stock market later this month.

The company, which has sprung from an existing investment company, Murray Electronics, on the stock market later this month.

The company, which has sprung from an existing investment company, Murray Electronics, on the stock market later this month.

The company, which has sprung from an existing investment company, Murray Electronics, on the stock market later this month.

The company, which has sprung from an existing investment company, Murray Electronics, on the stock market later this month.

The company, which has sprung from an existing investment company, Murray Electronics, on the stock market later this month.

The company, which has sprung from an existing investment company, Murray Electronics, on the stock market later this month.

The company, which has sprung from an existing investment company, Murray Electronics, on the stock market later this month.

The company, which has sprung from an existing investment company, Murray Electronics, on the stock market later this month.

The company, which has sprung from an existing investment company, Murray Electronics, on the stock market later this month.

Regan confirms rejection of second Bretton Woods

IMF names de Larosiere for new term as debt problems grow

By Bailey Morris, Washington, and Michael Prest

M Jacques de Larosiere has been reappointed to another five-year term as managing director of the International Monetary Fund in a move which had been widely expected.

The 53-year-old Frenchman first came to Washington in 1978 when he promoted more flexible lending policies by the fund in addition to longer loans than had been traditional. In addition, he made it quite clear that his top priority as head of the Fund would be to promote strong anti-inflationary policies.

In announcing his reappointment, the IMF board of executive directors, which includes representatives from the 146 member nations, said M de Larosiere would be named to another five-year term when his present one expires on June 16.

Over the last year, M de Larosiere, who formerly served



Regan: "no" to Mitterrand

as director of the French Treasury, has received high marks for his handling of the international debt crisis.

He is widely credited with orchestrating timely, workable emergency rescue packages for debt-ridden Third World countries close to default and for persuading commercial banks to continue lending to these countries.

The IMF is charged with the task of making short-term loans to countries with balance-of-payments problems and, in this role, imposes strict economic conditions designed to restore financial health to these nations.

Mr Donald Regan, the United States Treasury Secretary, yesterday poured cold water over the suggestion earlier in the week by President Mitterrand that another Bretton Woods conference be called to



De Larosiere five-year term

reorganize the world's monetary system.

But Mr Regan tried to reassure financial markets anxious about Brazil's apparently deteriorating circumstances. He did not think that Brazil would default, although he admitted that faced a serious financial problem.

Mr Regan said: "I think we're

between \$700m and \$800m behind in debt repayments. The country's obligations are estimated to total almost \$90,000m.

For the moment, however, Argentina appears to be paying arrears of interest due on its public sector debt in March.

The central bank is expected soon to present new proposals for refinancing by issuing promissory notes for \$4,600m of private debt. This will open the way for foreign banks to make a \$1,500m loan.

In Washington, the American Government said that it had not participated in a \$150m bridging loan which the Bank for International Settlements, the bankers' central bank, was reported to have made to Chile. A \$1,300m syndicated bank loan is supposed to be available to Chile from the beginning of July.

City Comment

AGMs that produce only fun

The Thomas Tilling shareholder who pointed out at yesterday's annual meeting that such gatherings were a "waste of time" had something of a point, in the present context at least.

Both the retiring chairman, Sir Robert Taylor, and the incoming chairman, Sir Arthur "Gerry" Norman, made it clear that they would answer any questions they could - but that disclosure restrictions limited them on what they could say on the £600m bid by BTR.

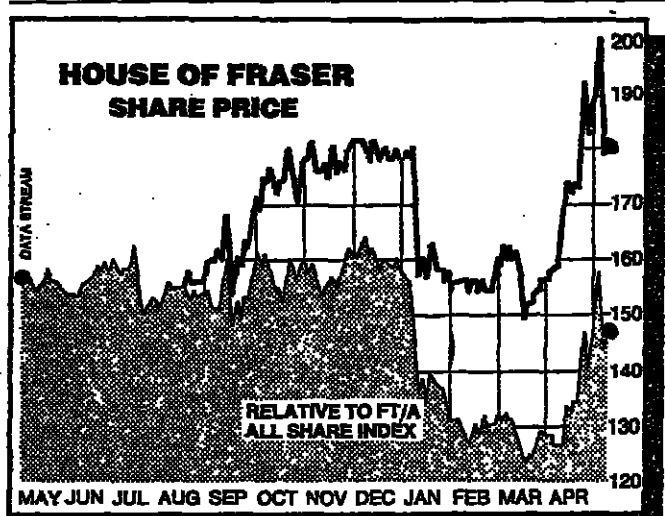
That is a bit like saying: "Apart from that, Mrs Lincoln, how did you enjoy the show?" The mere 80 non-employee Tilling shareholders who attended the meeting may have left fortified in resolve after an hour and a half, but they certainly gained a sparse increase in their knowledge of the situation.

Once that was clearly going to be the case, it became fun. "My father invested in Thomas Tilling in the 1920s," said one shareholder, "and I have had it drummed into me to stick with Tilling because they will see you all right. We all know Thomas Tilling, but can anyone tell me what BTR stands for?"

Managing director Sir Patrick Meaney replied: "It used to stand for Birmingham Town Rubber Company." Roars of laughter. (Actually it was British Town Rubber.)

The 25 per cent of people at the meeting who were not shareholders got more information after the formal proceedings by collaring directors.

For example, it is S.G. Warburg rather than the Tilling Board which wants Tilling to deconglomerate. Also, it is estimated that, between them, BTR and Tilling have probably spent getting on for half a million pounds on press advertising alone, for arguing the case for and against the takeover bid.



Army & Navy to close main store

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

House of Fraser's loss-making Army & Navy store in Victoria Street, London - a landmark since 1871 - is to go. But at the same time, the newer additional Army & Navy at its back, in Howick Place, is to be expanded.

About 80,000 square feet of selling area will be lost in the Victoria Street store, and 20,000 square feet added to the 60,000 sq ft in Howick Place.

Five hundred people are employed in the two stores and jobs will go. But because the changeover could take some time, perhaps a year, natural wastage, early retirement and offers of alternative employment in other House of Fraser stores could account for much of the job losses, says House of Fraser.

Application is being made to Westminster City Council, with the permission of the landlords, Electricity Supply Nominees, for planning permission to change the Victoria Street store to offices, with shops on the ground floor and basement. House of Fraser has a long lease but with five-year rent reviews.

In slimming the Army & Navy operation at Victoria Street, House of Fraser will be trying to repeat the loss-cutting operation taking place at Barkers of Kensington. There annual trading losses of up to £2m should be turned round to a profit this year, according to Mr Bill Crossan, deputy chairman and managing director of House of Fraser.

In the five years since the Howick Place outlet was added, the smallest annual loss at Victoria Street was £400,000. Last year, turnover was £19.3m. When House of Fraser took over Army & Navy - now a chain of 20 stores - there was already a commitment to opening the Howick Place store.

A special problem at Victoria Street is that Saturday trading is comparatively light. In most House of Fraser stores a third of the weekly trade is done on Saturdays but at Victoria Street, Mr Crossan said, the proportion is "nothing like that".

Wolverhampton raises profits by 14 pc

By Our Financial Staff

Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries, which is bidding £26m for Davenport Brewery (Holdings), yesterday announced a 14.3 per cent increase in pretax profits to £5.5m for the six months ending March 31.

Mr Edwin Thompson, chairman, said the announcement of the results was brought forward by two weeks to assure shareholders that the company was making steady progress, despite the recession.

Turnover was up by 9.2 per cent to £41.6m over the six months after strenuous efforts by the company to seek a wider distribution of its products

through the free trade and a continuing programme of refurbishment in the group's 700 tied houses.

The board is recommending an increased interim dividend of 2.3p, against 1.8p at the same stage last year, and promises a total payment of not less than 6.75p for the year.

Wolverhampton has extended its takeover terms for Davenport until May 25 after winning acceptance for the offer. These, added to other purchases, give Wolverhampton effective control of 34 per cent of the Davenport share capital.

Despite violent monsoons and typhoons, BP says it hopes to be able to drill all the year round.

The BP group, which has also been awarded a licence further north in the Yellow Sea, consists of BP (45 per cent), Broken Hill Pty (20 per cent), Petrobras (15 per cent), Petro-Canada and Ranger Oil (both 10 per cent).

The supply base for BP's operations will be at Canton, although the industry has expressed concern in the past about China's ability to provide adequate drilling and back-up facilities.

About 100 BP staff are expected to be working in China within nine months, mostly in Canton.

The company's geologists says they have identified a series of large, potentially oil-bearing structures which could produce fields of the size of the 2,000 million barrel Forties field in the North Sea.



Peter Walters

has about a quarter of that which lies in 200 metres or less of water, and none of the deeper water areas, which are beyond the present capabilities of offshore drilling and production technology.

Industry sources say that BP is committed to drilling between 15 and 25 wells over the next three years, at an estimated cost of \$10m (£6.5m)

Mortgage rate warning

By Lorna Bourke

Building societies were accused yesterday of bowing to political considerations and artificially holding down the mortgage rate until after the election.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, Shadow Environment Secretary, said: "It is all being carefully held back until after the election, but once that is safely out of the way, homeowners' monthly payments will go up again."

Earlier in the day, Mr Richard Weir, secretary general of the Building Societies' Association, confirmed that a change in loan rates before the election was unlikely.

The Building Societies' Association Council is due to meet during election week and would normally announce any rate changes on Friday June 10, the day after polling.

The societies say that it would make no sense to change the rate while there were so many economic unknowns.

Societies have been under pressure in recent months with lending running at £1,500m a month, requiring a cash inflow of £700m a month.

United raises Benn stakes to £15m

By Jonathan Clare

United Newspapers has raised the stakes in the battle for control of Benn Brothers, the specialist publishers, with a revised offer which it hopes will knock Extel, the rival bidder, out of the running.

The new terms value Benn at £15m and are underpinned by a much-improved cash offer which has been underwritten by Samuel Montagu, the merchant bank, and W Greenall, the stockbroker.

The new terms are the equivalent of 206 1/2p per Benn share, against Extel's offer of 186p per share which itself topped United's first offer of 149p.

The new cash offer is worth 197.2p, against the first cash alternative of 143.5p which was so low it ceased to be relevant to the bid.

Yesterday Mr Alan Brooker, Extel's chairman said he was considering what to do and expects to make a statement next week. Extel is at present only offering shares with no cash alternative.

The Extel offer, however, has already been recommended by the Benn board. Now Mr Malcolm Lowe, the chairman, is asking shareholders to wait while the board looks at the

alternatives though he acknowledges that the new United offer is strong.

He said: "We're not out hunting for white knights. Shareholders are now looking at two offers, one of which has been revised already."

Benn's recommendation was not just on price but also the fit between the two groups.

United's publications division makes £900,000 profit on sales of £6m. Benn makes about £1m on sales of £16m. United believes that its national marketing skills could quickly give Benn the margins it is achieving.

It could probably squeeze £2.5m out of Benn within two or three years. But it is unlikely to engage much more in the present auction if Extel replies with unrealistic terms.

So far United has support from 14.9 per cent of the shareholders, but most of this represents the 13 per cent stake held by Mr Timothy Benn, ousted from the board in December. Extel, which had talked to Benn about a bid before the United approach, has nearly 20 per cent.

Investors' Notebook, page 12

What happened to your £1,000 over the last 9 years?

£1,000 invested at the launch of the Perpetual Group Growth Fund on 11th September, 1974 would now be worth £13,390, a gain of 1239% compared to a rise of 227% in the FT Ordinary Index, 195% in the rate of inflation and 97% in a Building Society Share Account.

The Growth Fund has out-performed all other unit trusts for capital growth for the period since it was launched to 5th May 1983. The aim of the Fund is maximum capital growth.

For your guidance the unit offer price on 5th May, 1983 was 133.9p. The estimated current gross yield is 2.03% p.a. Remember the price of units, and the income from them, can go down as well as up.

THREE SOUND REASONS FOR INVESTING WITH PERPETUAL

1. TRACK RECORD - Past performance does not guarantee future results but it is a useful guide to the ability of the managers. Units in Perpetual Group Growth Fund have risen by 1239% in over 9 years, in the Income Fund by 79.8% in under 4 years and in the Worldwide Recovery Fund by 51% in under 18 months.

(N.B. All performance figures are from launch of funds to 5th May 1983 on an offer to offer Perpetual Growth Fund and Capital Growth Fund figures include net re-invested income whereas the FT Ordinary Index does not.)

2. INVESTMENT PHILOSOPHY - Perpetual manage only three authorised unit trusts and the managers invest in whatever part of the world, in whatever sector of industry and commerce and in whatever companies they consider the prospects for growth are the greatest. Investment management is not restricted to specialist sectors.

3. NO CAPITAL GAINS TAX - When switching investments between international markets, investors may face a liability to Capital Gains Tax when realising gains. However, because the Growth Fund is an authorised unit trust it has no liability to Capital Gains Tax and is able to capitalise on its international philosophy since funds that might otherwise have been used to meet Capital Gains Tax remain invested on a compounding basis.

(N.B. Investors may have a liability to Capital Gains Tax when units are sold.)

... and, among the smaller groups, Perpetual continues to show its staying power in achieving a consistently above-average performance, ...

The Sunday Telegraph - January 2, 1983

GENERAL INFORMATION - A contract note will be issued on the relevant Subscription Day (Thursday) and certificates will be forwarded within 12 weeks.

If you wish to sell your units, the Managers will purchase them at not less than the minimum bid price on the weekly Subscription Day (Thursday) following receipt of your instructions. Payment will normally be made within twenty one days of the receipt of your renounced certificate. Prices and yield will appear daily in the Financial Times, the Daily Telegraph and The Times.

Perpetual Group Growth Fund is constituted and administered by a Trust Deed dated 5th September, 1974, and is a wider-ranged investment under the Trustee Investments Act 1961.

Units are accumulation units. Income is automatically reinvested in the Fund. Unit holders will receive an or before 30th

November each year a statement showing the net reinvested income and the amount of income tax deducted. An initial management charge of 5.25% on the assets (equivalent to 5% of the issue price) is included in the price of the units. A small rounding up charge may be included in the offer price up to a maximum of 1/4 or 1/250 per unit whichever is the less. Out of these the Managers will pay commission to authorised agents; rates are available on request. There is an annual charge of 1% (plus VAT) of the value of the Fund as at 30th September in each year which will be deducted from the income of the Fund.

The Trustee is Barclays Bank, Trust Company Ltd. The Managers of the Fund are Perpetual Unit Trust Management Ltd., 48 Hart Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG8 2AZ. Tel: 04912-8868 or 78268. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

PERPETUAL GROUP GROWTH FUND

£13,390

£2,950 INFLATION

£1,970

BUILDING SOCIETY SHARE ACCOUNT

CAN YOU AFFORD TO IGNORE THIS INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE?

APPLICATION FOR UNITS IN PERPETUAL GROUP GROWTH FUND

Fill in the coupon and send it now to: Perpetual Unit Trust Management Ltd., 48 Hart Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG8 2AZ. Tel: Henley-on-Thames (04912) 8868. Registered No. 1154021. Registered address as above.

I/we wish to invest £ (minimum £500)

In Perpetual Group Growth Fund at the offer price ruling on the date of receipt, if a Subscription Day (Thursday), or at the offer price ruling on the next Subscription Day.

I/we enclose a remittance for the amount shown in the box made payable to: Perpetual Unit Trust Management Ltd. 11/14/83

Signature(s) _____

First name(s) in full _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Signature(s) _____

Lowest accounts must all sign and attach names and addresses separately.

PERPETUAL

Member of the Unit Trust Association

Base metals on a slow recovery trend

Base metal prices seem to be on an upward path. The modest but distinct bull market, which may have started as far back as last June, has carried copper, still the main indicator of the market's health, to about £1,200 a tonne in London. Other metals, with the exception of lead, have followed suit.

But how strong is this market? Much depends, of course, on the nature of the economic recovery. So far, price increases have mainly been in anticipation rather than in response to real demand.

Nevertheless, the widespread assumption is that growth will be sufficient throughout the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries this year to underpin and promote prices.

On present showing the assumption appears reasonable. But that raises more substantial issues. The recovery is equally widely accepted to be less

vigorous than other upturns in the business cycle.

Prices may rise, yet in real terms they will probably stay below those of the 1960s and early 1970s and the incentive to reopen closed mines, let alone start new ones, will be slight.

This is true despite the extensive closures in the mining industry. At the end of March, for example, about 1.2 million tonnes of the Western world's total copper mine capacity of 7.8 million tonnes was closed.

About 1 million tonnes of closed capacity is in North America. But American copper prices oscillate around 80 cents a pound and it would need a real price of at least \$1 a pound before the mines looked profitable again.

It does not follow, however, that all mining companies will act equally rationally. The problem is that the industry, despite its claims to take the long view, is also tempted to respond to short-

term price movements. There are so many actors in the market today that a few are bound to be optimistic.

What is happening is that base metal pricing structures are changing. Competition, low prices and the emergence during the slump of a buyer's market for many metals has almost destroyed the old producer price mechanism.

Inco for nickel, Ammax for molybdenum, Alcan for aluminium, the European smelters for zinc - all have lost their way over the market.

The upshot is that, whatever happens over the next six months, real metal prices during this decade are likely to be lower than during the mining industry's period of expansion in the 1960s and early 1970s.

The main beneficiaries will be futures markets, to which consumer and producer alike will turn for protection against metal price and currency fluctuations.

United Newspapers' new terms for Benn Brothers of 8.5 for 10 rather than 9 for 10 are meant to be a long time in politics, and yet the election is still a month away.

On that basis a near-30 point drop in the FT index over the week does seem overdone. If history is anything to go by the gap between the parties will narrow as the election date draws closer: a 200 seat Tory majority is not impossible - rather it is unlikely.

The market fear of such a majority is the "iron lady" Thatcher's economic policies being allowed to run riot with tougher monetary policies putting back the recent recovery in business activity.

If, as expected, the inevitable plethora of opinion polls shows a narrowing gap, this is likely to be matched by a recovery of nerves by investors.

On the downside, the London market has had little contributory support from the other side of the Atlantic. It is not so much

the fact that Wall Street has retreated from last week's record level that matters but the significant falloff in trading volume.

For most of the week concern over money supply figures overshadowed the market, and the volume of shares traded fell from more than 100 million a day to as low as 85 million.

In retrospect, the place to have been investing in the last couple of months is the Australian market. While the London FT 30 share index was dropping from over 690 to under 670, the Australian all-share index was surging ahead to a 20 month high of 619.4 - a rise of more than 30 points on the week.

The Australian market is showing signs of consolidation which is hardly surprising. Wall Street too has little real impetus to forge ahead any further.

The London market is going to remain a false market until the election is over.

Minister backs disclosures but not more rules



Vaughan: against over-regulation

Dr Gerard Vaughan, minister for Consumer Affairs, should be more relieved than most by the election announcement.

It has probably headed off some awkward parliamentary rumbles about investor protection following the highly-publicized departure of Mr Deith Hunt and the bizarre revelations about his Exchange Securities & Commodities group.

The Hunt mystery has left 2,000 investors speculating as to the fate of £20m, and is the latest in a string of scandals that has shaken the investment community. What it has not shaken, apparently is the belief of Dr Vaughan in the principle of self-regulation.

Dr Vaughan, a genial psychiatrist who presides over a vast range of consumer and corporate affairs, has had much to contend with in the past year. There has been the breakdown of the Life Offices Association's commission structure, the scandal of the Singal Life offshore insurance group, bankruptcies among fringe commodity brokers where investors again lost money and, last but certainly not least, the disappearance of Mr Hunt just weeks before the Department of Trade's new licensed dealer regulations came into effect.

Does this suggest that the benevolent bedside manner favoured by Dr Vaughan has been less than successful? Dr Vaughan himself is unmoved by calls for more legislation.

When these things happen, as in the case of Lloyd's for example, there is always a cry for more legislation. But the Securities Exchange Commission in America has run into a lot of trouble in trying to do this.

"There are considerable risks in over-regulation. It binds people up in rigid rules which means they can't carry on with their business. I am against that approach. I think you get further with self-regulation."

One thorny issue where he feels his policy has been vindicated is the crisis over insurance commissions. When the LOA structure disintegrated, he was formally asked to intervene.

"I refused, and told them to sort it out themselves. I spent out very clearly what would happen if they failed to put their house in order: here would be statutory disclosure and fixed-rate commission."

As a result of this, he believes, the predicted commission war failed to materialize and the new Registry of Life Office Commissions (ROLAC) will succeed. The consumer will be able to find out, on much commission - a salesman is making by selling a particular product.

Dr Vaughan feels that more is achieved by what he terms a "welter of small changes" than by draconian legislation. He is keener on information being disclosed rather than certain products being banned altogether.

So Dr Vaughan does not in principle see much wrong with letting people put money into a hole in the ground so long as they know that it is a hole in the ground.

This view, it must be said, is not shared by many in the investment community. They may not like the idea of increased regulation, but they like even less the backlash when some speculative or dubious investment organization comes to grief.

But, says Dr Vaughan, an investor must be responsible for his or her own judgment. "It's like anything else: if you go to an accredited car dealer or an ABTA member to buy a holiday, this is a guarantee in itself. The important thing is that people should know which organization has safeguards and follow recommended practices, and which do not."

This sounds fair enough, but the financial-products market is infinitely complicated and confusing for the investor. Even when the licensed dealers' rules came into force on June 1, investors will still not be getting a cast-iron guarantee.

There is no compensation fund, although some firms may have professional indemnity insurance. And how many clients will be able to make the distinction between the security rating of licensed dealers and that of a bank or a Stock Exchange firm where compensation is available.

Another flaw in the rules exposed by the Hunt saga is that licensed dealerships can be bought or sold freely, although the Department of Trade can revoke a licence if it finds grounds. Dr Vaughan is expecting his department to make more use of this power than it has in the past.

Finally, what of the Gower Report? Professor Gower's second report and his recommended draft legislation are expected this autumn. If the government wins the election, how committed would it be to see Gower reach the statute book?

"It really depends on what the recommendations are," says Dr Vaughan. "It really depends if what is proposed is practical. We can't ask for parliamentary time until we see what he comes up with."

Even with the full weight of government behind it, Professor Gower's new Prevention of Frauds Bill could take two years to become law.

Margaret Drummond

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE			COFFEE			SOYABEAN MEAL			MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMODITIES: Average lastweek prices		
Prices in pounds per metric ton			Prices in pounds per 50kg bag			Prices in pounds per 100kg bag			Average London prices		
Cash	1148.00-1157.00	1148.00-1157.00	May	1200.00-1210.00	1200.00-1210.00	June	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Beef	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	June	1205.00-1215.00	1205.00-1215.00	July	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Lamb	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (copper)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	July	1210.00-1220.00	1210.00-1220.00	Aug	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Pork	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Aug	1215.00-1225.00	1215.00-1225.00	Sept	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Chicken	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Sept	1220.00-1230.00	1220.00-1230.00	Oct	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Turkey	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (zinc)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Oct	1225.00-1235.00	1225.00-1235.00	Nov	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Butter	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Nov	1230.00-1240.00	1230.00-1240.00	Dec	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Eggs	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Dec	1235.00-1245.00	1235.00-1245.00	Jan	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Wheat	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (nickel)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Jan	1240.00-1250.00	1240.00-1250.00	Feb	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Barley	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Feb	1245.00-1255.00	1245.00-1255.00	Mar	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Oats	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Mar	1250.00-1260.00	1250.00-1260.00	Apr	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Rice	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (tin)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Apr	1255.00-1265.00	1255.00-1265.00	May	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Maize	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	May	1260.00-1270.00	1260.00-1270.00	June	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Soyabean	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	June	1265.00-1275.00	1265.00-1275.00	July	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Wheat	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (lead)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	July	1270.00-1280.00	1270.00-1280.00	Aug	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Barley	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Aug	1275.00-1285.00	1275.00-1285.00	Sept	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Oats	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Sept	1280.00-1290.00	1280.00-1290.00	Oct	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Rice	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (silver)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Oct	1285.00-1295.00	1285.00-1295.00	Nov	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Maize	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Nov	1290.00-1300.00	1290.00-1300.00	Dec	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Soyabean	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Dec	1295.00-1305.00	1295.00-1305.00	Jan	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Wheat	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (gold)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Jan	1300.00-1310.00	1300.00-1310.00	Feb	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Barley	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Feb	1305.00-1315.00	1305.00-1315.00	Mar	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Oats	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Mar	1310.00-1320.00	1310.00-1320.00	Apr	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Rice	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (platinum)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Apr	1315.00-1325.00	1315.00-1325.00	May	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Maize	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	May	1320.00-1330.00	1320.00-1330.00	June	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Soyabean	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	June	1325.00-1335.00	1325.00-1335.00	July	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Wheat	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (iridium)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	July	1330.00-1340.00	1330.00-1340.00	Aug	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Barley	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Aug	1335.00-1345.00	1335.00-1345.00	Sept	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Oats	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Sept	1340.00-1350.00	1340.00-1350.00	Oct	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Rice	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (vanadium)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Oct	1345.00-1355.00	1345.00-1355.00	Nov	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Maize	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Nov	1350.00-1360.00	1350.00-1360.00	Dec	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Soyabean	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Dec	1355.00-1365.00	1355.00-1365.00	Jan	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Wheat	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (niobium)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Jan	1360.00-1370.00	1360.00-1370.00	Feb	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Barley	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Feb	1365.00-1375.00	1365.00-1375.00	Mar	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Oats	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Mar	1370.00-1380.00	1370.00-1380.00	Apr	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Rice	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (molybdenum)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Apr	1375.00-1385.00	1375.00-1385.00	May	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Maize	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	May	1380.00-1390.00	1380.00-1390.00	June	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Soyabean	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	June	1385.00-1395.00	1385.00-1395.00	July	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Wheat	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (tungsten)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	July	1390.00-1400.00	1390.00-1400.00	Aug	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Barley	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Aug	1395.00-1405.00	1395.00-1405.00	Sept	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Oats	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Sept	1400.00-1410.00	1400.00-1410.00	Oct	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Rice	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (cobalt)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Oct	1405.00-1415.00	1405.00-1415.00	Nov	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Maize	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Nov	1410.00-1420.00	1410.00-1420.00	Dec	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Soyabean	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Dec	1415.00-1425.00	1415.00-1425.00	Jan	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Wheat	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (nickel)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Jan	1420.00-1430.00	1420.00-1430.00	Feb	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Barley	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Feb	1425.00-1435.00	1425.00-1435.00	Mar	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Oats	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Mar	1430.00-1440.00	1430.00-1440.00	Apr	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Rice	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (tin)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Apr	1435.00-1445.00	1435.00-1445.00	May	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Maize	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	May	1440.00-1450.00	1440.00-1450.00	June	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Soyabean	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	June	1445.00-1455.00	1445.00-1455.00	July	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Wheat	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (lead)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	July	1450.00-1460.00	1450.00-1460.00	Aug	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Barley	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Aug	1455.00-1465.00	1455.00-1465.00	Sept	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Oats	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Sept	1460.00-1470.00	1460.00-1470.00	Oct	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Rice	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (silver)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Oct	1465.00-1475.00	1465.00-1475.00	Nov	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Maize	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Nov	1470.00-1480.00	1470.00-1480.00	Dec	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Soyabean	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Dec	1475.00-1485.00	1475.00-1485.00	Jan	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Wheat	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (gold)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Jan	1480.00-1490.00	1480.00-1490.00	Feb	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Barley	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Feb	1485.00-1495.00	1485.00-1495.00	Mar	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Oats	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Mar	1490.00-1500.00	1490.00-1500.00	Apr	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Rice	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (platinum)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Apr	1495.00-1505.00	1495.00-1505.00	May	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Maize	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	May	1500.00-1510.00	1500.00-1510.00	June	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Soyabean	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	June	1505.00-1515.00	1505.00-1515.00	July	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Wheat	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (iridium)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	July	1510.00-1520.00	1510.00-1520.00	Aug	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Barley	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Aug	1515.00-1525.00	1515.00-1525.00	Sept	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Oats	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Sept	1520.00-1530.00	1520.00-1530.00	Oct	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Rice	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Standard cash (vanadium)	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Oct	1525.00-1535.00	1525.00-1535.00	Nov	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Maize	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Cash	1150.00-1160.00	1150.00-1160.00	Nov	1530.00-1540.00	1530.00-1540.00	Dec	141.00-142.00	141.00-142.00	Soyabean	140.00-142.00	140.00-142.00
Three months	1150.00-1160.00	11									

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

Tax discretion

Changes in the rules for discretionary trusts mean that it is possible to make considerable tax savings, say accountants, Dearden Farrow. Their new booklet *Use Your Discretion* explains the use of discretionary trusts in family financial planning.

"When the overall effect of the new tax regime is fully appreciated, it will be found that the use of discretionary trusts can confer substantial Capital Transfer Tax advantages," the accountants say.

Income from Gold

Monthly income is now obtainable from the highly competitive Cheltenham Gold account from Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society.

An annual return of 7.5 per cent net of basic rate tax is possible if the income is not withdrawn but added to the original investment.

There is no notice of withdrawal or penalties and the account operates like an ordinary share account. The minimum investment is £5,000. If the balance falls below that amount, the ordinary share rate of 6.25 per cent is paid.

Health warning

Nine out of 12 travel agents gave customers incorrect or inaccurate advice on health requirements in the country to be visited, according to a survey by *Which?* magazine.

A *Which?* Inspector visited 12 travel agents in central London for medical advice on a forthcoming holiday to Morocco and concluded that the advice he was given was "totally inadequate".

"It seems clear that there should be a tightening up of the aspect of the Association of British Travel Agents' Code of Conduct which states only that travel agents shall advise health requirements for the journey to undertake," says *Which?*

Helping handbook

From the publishers of the *Hambro Tax Guide*, generally acknowledged to be the best-kept guide to taxation, comes the latest offering, the *Allied Hambro Investment Guide*.

It covers everything from investments

in shares, unit trusts, National Savings, property, Government Securities and a host of less well known investment media.

There are sections on general investment policy, specialist advice for overseas investors, chapters on taxation and the practicalities of buying and selling securities. The guide covers virtually every possible way of investing money. The *Allied Hambro Investment Guide 1983*, edited by Michael Sayers, MA, Solicitor, price £5.95, published by Oyez Longman.

Miras benefit

WHATEVER the grouches about Miras (mortgage interest relief at source) there is one group of homeowners who will not hear a bad word said about it.

The self-employed with loans below £25,000 used to have to wait for their tax relief on mortgage interest until they filed their returns - in some cases up to 18 months after the end of the tax year. Now, they get their tax relief instantly, making payments net of basic rate tax relief to the building society.

maximum investment is £2,500. Who is right, they asked? Maximum investment in 25th issue is definitely £5,000 - so stand your ground at the Post Office counter when they tell you otherwise.

Growth assured

A guaranteed growth bond paying 8.5 per cent net of basic rate tax is on offer from Capital Life Assurance. Minimum investment is £2,000 which will grow to £3,008 after five years and £4,522 after 10 years. Investors with £10,000 or more can obtain income by arranging a series of bonds maturing in successive years and the return is still 8.5 per cent net of basic rate tax. This is equivalent to a before tax return of 12.14 per cent.

Unit trust guide

Hardly a week passes without a new unit trust being launched and picking the right ones from the total of over 500 has become an increasingly hazardous business. For those who like to take an active interest in their investments, the latest edition of the *Unit Trust Year Book*

is a must. It gives details of all management groups with track records of the individual trusts and a mass of other useful information. Investors can identify the type and aim of the trust, its principle holdings and geographical distribution. The *Unit Trust Year Book 1983*, published by Financial Times Business Publishing, price £15 (£13.50 plus £1.50 post and packing).

Offshore launch

Fund manager Framlington has launched an offshore income and growth fund investing in US equities (as well as other foreign markets) and in US and Japanese Eurodollar convertibles.

The aim is to give investors a balance between income and growth with exposure to overseas equity markets. The estimated yield will be 4 per cent and the minimum investment is £500.

£5,000 issue

There must be times when National Savings marketing people tear their hair out over the inefficiency of the Post Office. Maximum investment in National Savings

Certificate 25th issue was increased from £2,500 to £5,000 on April 11, over a month ago. Last week's *Family Money* article on using National Savings Certificates to avoid the drawback of age relief prompted a flood of letters from would-be investors all of whom had been into their local Post Office to buy some more 25th issue certificates, only to be handed a leaflet which stated that

For the family

Save & Prosper is the latest insurer to launch a family capital trust for those anxious to mitigate a potential capital transfer tax (CTT) liability.

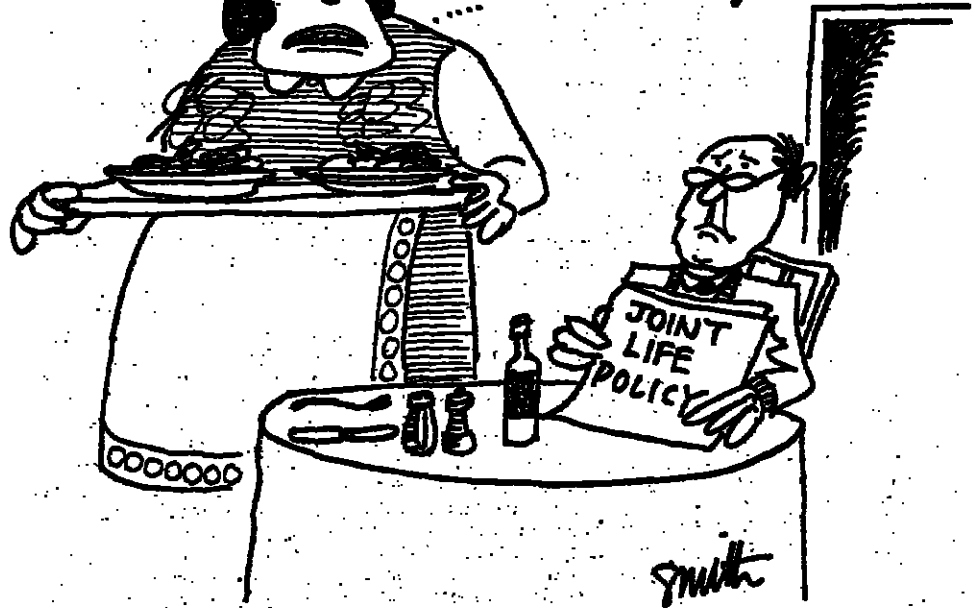
There are now about a dozen of these CTT avoidance vehicles on the market and all work on broadly similar lines. Free capital is invested in a unit-linked bond (or series of bonds) which is held within a trust. By making use of loans and the annual exemptions for CTT, the value of the money invested gradually becomes free of CTT and can be passed on to children or other relatives without incurring any tax.

In addition, the money can be returned to the original investor should the need arise.

Mortgages

Beware the small print on your endowment policy

DON'T WORRY YOURSELF - I SHALL BE THE 'LAST SURVIVOR' - EVEN IF IT KILLS ME!



Homebuyers who have recently switched to the endowment method of repaying a mortgage should check their insurance policies. If you have bought an endowment policy on a "joint-life" basis, you could have been sold the wrong policy.

Financial Consultant Towry Law reports cases of clients being sold joint-life endowments linked to a home loan when what is known as a "last survivor" basis, rather than a "first death" basis. This means that the insurance money is paid out only when the second partner dies - no use at all to a married couple who will want the mortgage paid off on the death of the first partner.

With thousands of homebuyers switching to the endowment method of repaying their loans, many could be affected by this "last survivor" clause.

"This is a very good example of what appears to be very bad advice being given by an unqualified intermediary," commented Mr Michael Morris, director-general of the British Insurance Brokers Association.

"This is one of the reasons why we are most anxious that people get proper professional advice before switching to the insurance method of repayment, and we would encourage them to consult a qualified professional."

He recommends that anyone who has an endowment-linked home loan with the insurance policy written on a "joint-life" basis should check the policy to make sure that it pays out on the "first death".

One insurance broker reckons that the situation has come about because the building societies do not really

understand insurance. "Clients have probably obtained an insurance quote from a broker and the building society has then said that it can give a more competitive quote. By switching the cover from 'first death' to 'last survivor' the building society would be able to undercut the brokers." Not unreasonably he did not want to be named.

But are "joint-life" policies a good idea anyway? Many financial advisers believe not, pointing to the complications that can arise on divorce.

"With one in three marriages ending in divorce it makes more sense to have separate policies," says Mr John McKinley of financial consultants Noble Lowndes. He believes that the endowment policy should be written on the life of the main breadwinner - usually the husband - with a term, or convertible term policy to cover the wife. "But it is difficult to persuade people to buy two policies when they think they need only one," he says.

On divorce the family home is often sold and a joint life policy will cause complications. It will have to be made "paid up" in which case cash already paid on it will be frozen until the maturity date 25 years ahead, or cashed in, in which case policyholders usually get a raw deal, or transferred to one or other of the partners - which can be tricky when two people are haggling about money.

All the leading building societies appear to offer "first death" policies to homebuyers wanting a joint-life endowment, but when questioned, some were not at all clear initially which they were offering.

Halifax has homebuyers swapping to endowment loans at a rate of 450 a day compared with only 90 a week this time last year. Abbey National has switched over 30,000 borrowers into insurance-linked loans - earning itself something like £6m in insurance commissions along the way.

Nationwide reports a similar level of switching with around 27,000 borrowers moving over to an endowment-linked loan.

With activity in the market at this level, it is quite possible that the Towry Law clients with the wrong "last survivor" type policy are simply mistakes. But it does raise the question of what will happen to those homebuyers who have been sold the wrong kind of policy and do not have an insurance expert like Towry Law to point this out to them. It will only be when the husband or wife dies that it will become apparent that they have got the wrong kind of cover.

A registered insurance broker who made such a mistake would not doubt be sued for negligence and his professional indemnity policy would come into force, to reimburse the client and pay off the mortgage. It might be much more difficult to prove negligence against a building society which does not hold itself out to be an insurance expert.

Deposit schemes

High interest

No wonder that the banks and building societies are worried about keeping their depositors. High interest accounts are now multiplying everywhere. The unit trust managers Britannia last week announced a link-up with the discount house Cater Allen, to produce an account paying more than 10 per cent and providing a monthly income and a cheque book.

Britannia is hoping to attract about £20m in the first couple of months, and if the success of Save & Prosper's similar scheme is anything to go by which it has attracted in more than £150m since January, it will do so easily.

These schemes give high returns by pooling the funds

that come in and investing them at money market.

Depositors in four of the funds, those run by Tyndall, Save & Prosper, Aikens Hunt and Britannia, can make withdrawals by cheque.

But, as the table also indicates, those returns are not necessarily all that they seem. The problem is that there is no agreed method of quoting the rate of interest.

By law almost anyone who lends money, the building societies being the main exception, is obliged to quote the rate charged on a standard basis, so that consumers can make an informed comparison. It is time that the obligation was extended to borrowers.

THE CAPITAL GROWTH MANIFESTO

Why TSB's Selected Opportunities should get your vote this weekend

When we launched the TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust in 1982, we knew we were taking a fresh approach to investment management.

Now, with a year behind us, we've proved it works.

In a period when the FT Actuaries All-Share Index has risen by 27%, the value of Income Units in the TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust has risen by 32.4%.

For a trust with capital growth as its objective, this performance vindicates our unusual approach.

The imaginative alternative

From the outset, our Investment Managers took the view that, to create a unit trust with an exceptional potential for capital growth, they needed a three pronged approach to investment.

Not only would they select medium and long term growth shares, but short term prospects too.

This way our investors would get the best from each of the various shares, sectors and markets, at any given time.

The long term strategy

With a view to the future, the Managers' aim is to select young companies who look destined to achieve exceptional growth.

Often, success will take time to come through. But, prudently chosen, shares in these companies will form a solid foundation for the future.

In the last year, the trust's Managers have made investments in the Unlisted Securities Market where many of the right types of company can be found.

The medium term view

At any time, in recession or recovery, there will be some companies whose medium term prospects look good.

The secret lies in buying - and selling - the right ones at the right time.

This is where our Investment Managers excel. Their current share selections reflect the fact that, industrial and economic life being cyclical, success lies in holding shares whose cycle is on the upturn now, such as those in the engineering and financial sectors.

Short term tactics

Looking for the maximum capital growth, our Investment Managers believe that short term market opportunities cannot be overlooked.

The profits here - which can result from takeover situations, rights issues or new



company flotations - inject a day-to-day potential which, cleverly managed, can significantly increase the trust's overall capital growth.

Options for the future

In the past year our Investment Managers have developed their three pronged approach to good effect. Investments have been made mainly in the UK, and certain selected opportunities have been taken in overseas markets.

And to broaden the opportunities open to the trust still further, they have the right to deal in Traded Options (subject to final approval from the Department of Trade).

All in all, we believe the Trust's future outlook is excellent.

The Managers behind this success

Running the TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust calls for special investment management skills.

Central Trustee Savings Bank Limited, the Investment Managers of this trust, have a wealth of experience in the investment field.

Their performance across the board, in a variety of markets, has played its part in

securing our position as one of the country's leading unit trust groups.

They recommend this trust for long term capital appreciation.

Anniversary offer

The TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust is now one year old.

As a special offer to today's investors, and at our expense, we're giving away an Anniversary Bonus of 2% more units with every purchase made by Friday, 27th May 1983.

For your guidance, offer prices on May 12th were: Accumulation Units 34.0p, Income Units 33.1p. The estimated gross yield on that date was 3.05%.

Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. You should regard your investment as being a medium to long term one.

Time to invest now

To invest in the TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust - and take advantage of our special Anniversary Bonus - simply complete the coupon below and return it to us, with your cheque, made payable to TSB Unit Trusts Limited.

We think you'll be glad you elected to invest in this unique unit trust and its potentially rewarding future.

THE THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

The Managers of the TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust are TSB Unit Trusts Limited who are members of the Unit Trust Association. The Investment Managers are Central Trustee Savings Bank Limited and the Trustee is General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation plc.

Units in the Trust may be bought and sold on any business day. Their prices and yields will be quoted in the Financial Times and other leading newspapers and may also be obtained from any branch of the TSB.

The initial management charge on every purchase of units is 5%, out of which remuneration is paid to qualified intermediaries. (Rates are available on request.) A monthly management charge of 1% (plus VAT) of the value of the Trust is deducted from the Trust's income. (The Trust Deed allows for a maximum charge of 1% of 1% per month; the Managers will give unit holders at least 3 months' written notice of any change.)

Net income is paid out on May 6 and November 6 each year.

We offer favourable exchange terms to investors who already hold stocks and shares. Details are available on request.

TSB Unit Trusts Limited is a subsidiary of TSB Trust Company Limited and a member of the TSB Group.

Its registered office is at Keens House, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1PG. The company is registered in England and Wales, number 1629225.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY BONUS OF 2% more FREE UNITS
For example, if you invest £2,500 we will add a further £50 worth of units to your holding, entirely free of charge.

TSB SELECTED OPPORTUNITIES UNIT TRUST

Bonus Application Form valid only until Friday, 27th May 1983

To: Andrew Ferguson, TSB Unit Trusts Limited, Keens House, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1PG Telephone (0264) 62185.

I/We wish to invest £ (min £250) in the TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust, at the price ruling on the day of receipt of this application.

As a general rule, Accumulation Units, with income reinvested, will be issued to investors. If you would prefer Income Units, with income paid out half-yearly, please tick here: ☐

A bonus allocation of 2% of units will be made to those investing through this offer before 27th May 1983. (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms (Forenames) (Surname)

Address

Post Code Signature (s) Date

In the case of joint applications, all applicants must sign and attach their names and addresses on a separate sheet of paper.

I/We would also like details of your Share Exchange facilities. ☐

This offer is open only to investors who are 18 years of age or over. It is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

T. 14.5

Australia - Land of Opportunity?

As the western world emerges slowly from the serious effects of recession, one stockmarket has yet to show a significant rise - Australia. The major problem has centred on political uncertainty, but now that Robert Hawke is firmly established as Prime Minister, is the scene set for a major surge in the market there? And can British investors turn this situation into profit for themselves?

These are just some of the questions discussed in the latest edition of the Julian Gibbs Investment Action Report. Among others are the detailed implications of the Budget, special discounts on top performing unit trusts and where you can get the best deal on interest-only investments.

For your FREE copy (normal price £2), simply complete and return the coupon without delay.

To: Julian Gibbs Associates Limited.
A member of the Reed Stenhouse Group.
FREEPOST, London SW1W 0BR (no stamp required).
Tel: London: 01-730 8221, Aberdeen: 0224 640460, Bristol: 0272 294531, Edinburgh: 031-225 9528, Glasgow: 041-248 5070.
Leeds: 0532 506116, Manchester: 061-831 7191.
Please send me your latest Investment Action Report - and a Confidential Investment Brief.

Name

Address

County Tel. No.

Present Income £ Date of Birth Tax Rate

Lump sum amount available for investment £

Amount available for regular saving £ per year/month

JULIAN GIBBS ASSOCIATES

TSB UNIT TRUSTS

You've always known the TSB as one of the big high street banks, but it may come as a surprise to learn that TSB Unit Trusts are one of Britain's largest unit trust groups. At present, the funds we manage total over £340 million, spread across eight unit trusts. We are also one of the most successful groups indeed, figures prepared by *Financial Services* in March 1983 showed that, among 15 leading groups, we're outperformed the average in every one of the last ten years, coming top in three of them and second in five.

TSB

FAMILY MONEY

Life cover

Protecting yourself on health questions

Breadwinners with dependants need considerable sums of life insurance if the family is to be adequately provided for. A rough rule of thumb guide is a sum assured of five times your gross earnings. A married man with wife and children earning £15,000 ought to have convertible term cover (if he cannot afford whole life) of at least £75,000.

At this sort of level you might, however, face some tough questioning on the health side. If applying for life insurance for the first time it pays to make several applications simultaneously to say three or four different life companies.

One of the nasty questions on all insurance proposal forms usually asks whether or not you have been turned down or "rated" by any other insurance company. If you have, you will no doubt be on the Life Offices Association's black list and it will be more difficult (and possibly more expensive) to get life cover.

If you apply simultaneously to three or four companies, you can honestly answer that you have not been turned down by any other insurer, and you give yourself several chances of obtaining cover without any difficulties over health.

Once you are on the Life Offices Association black list it is impossible to get yourself removed, and any insurer to whom you apply for life cover will be on notice that you have been turned down by another life office. The LOA claims that reputable insurers will still investigate and generally be prepared to give you a quote, but it is better to avoid getting on the list in the first place, if possible.

One way for those with a bad health track record to obtain cover is to take up the offer of "no medical" insurance offered by most life offices on endowments taken out in conjunction with a home loan. Most building societies are offering "no-cost, no medical requirements" cover for homebuyers switching to the endowment method of repayment and it is worth considering.

A social worker, a student, a lawyer, an architect and a teacher are putting the final touches to their renovation of an impressive Georgian listed house in Islington, London, which they hope to sell in the autumn for about £120,000.

All men in their late 20s, the five joint-owners, friends before they started on this venture, have lived in the house for about five years and its sale should bring substantial returns on their investment.

The Cross Street household is a good example of the growing number of young people who are prepared to buy, communally, large run-down properties and renovate them in order to get a first foot on the property-owning ladder. Normans, the London estate agent, sees this as a new trend in the housing market.

The attractions are obvious. Buy a large property - too big and too dilapidated for the family buyer - and you will get much more for your money than by competing at the congested bottom end of the market.

The snags are less apparent. But group ownership, even among the best of friends, brings its own problems, legal financial and social.

Despite the high value of the house, the whole project has been funded on the group's modest salaries with a series of mortgages and loans. The group found that both banks and building societies are sympathetic to group purchase if the venture seems realistic and applications are backed with extensive financial estimates and budget plans.

The hard grind of trying to raise the necessary funds showed that while wary of the unconventional, both banks and building societies are prepared to lend on multiple ownership properties.

The Abbey National lent £15,000 to cover purchase of the initial lease, and preliminary building costs on the condition that one of the parents put up the freehold on his house as collateral.

According to the consortium, the idea was so new to the Abbey that the scheme was discussed at board level before the society could work out a policy for such proposals. Once convinced, the society soon



Working together: (From left) Billy Hinshelwood, Mike Cook and Fergus Donaldson

became cooperative and lent a further £37,000 last year to cover purchase of the freehold and renovation work.

The National Westminster Bank was not so flexible. It took

six months of negotiation, according to one of the partners, to get the local branch manager to fork out £5,000 at the early stages. And this was only agreed on the understanding that a building society was also involved. The rest of the funds came from small personal loans, savings and out of income.

Although the local council provided a small grant towards the costs, developments in other areas might qualify for quite sizable grants and it is certainly worth pursuing this possibility if contemplating a similar venture.

The great advantage of renovating property is that the initial payment is usually low with the bulk of the money being spread over the time it takes to restore the property.

This Islington property cost £6,000 five years ago for a short lease with the understanding that the members of the group could eventually buy the freehold. They did so three months ago for £18,000.

The big snag was its con-

dition. According to lawyer Mr Billy Hinshelwood, it was derelict, the roof was rotten, no electricity, no plumbing and washing meant visiting friends in order to take a bath.

Since the group has invested about £60,000 and countless hours of work to bring the house to its present standard.

As it is largely this do-it-yourself work that will boost the eventual market value of a renovated property, any communal property consortium needs to ensure that its members are committed.

The partners got round this by drawing up a trust deed putting the agreement into legal black and white to avoid bickering at a later stage.

Firstly, they undertook to live together in the house for five years. Anyone leaving the house before this period, as one did, would just get back the money he had put in - plus an extra 3 per cent payable after six months.

The agreement also outlined how the money from the sale will be split up. Mr Hinshelwood considered that this was the most important aspect of the purchase but pointed out that it was difficult to achieve a fair distribution.

While it is easy enough to tot up how much money has been contributed, it is impossible to quantify the exact work output of each partner in terms of physical work, planning, organization and all the other tasks that go into a venture of this kind.

But if one partner shirks out every weekend, while everyone else works from dawn to dusk, he should receive less money. The consortium tried without success to keep time-sheets but has now opted for a novel way of distributing the profits.

Mr Hinshelwood said that when the house was sold the first step will be to deduct the outstanding mortgages and debt to leave a net profit. Fifty per cent of the remaining sum would then be split equally, but the other 50 per cent will be divided according to how much of a contribution each feels that each other has put into the project.

The partners then plan to hold a secret ballot whereby each individual will be scored on a range from one to five according to his estimated contribution to the work. The half of the sale price will then be divided on a sliding scale

according to how many points each individual has scored.

Mr Hinshelwood said that over the years they had all formed a good idea of each other's contribution and this system of dividing the money would be as fair as any.

In retrospect, the partners advise any other group contemplating a similar project to work out in advance how much renovation work is likely to be needed and then get all the members of the consortium to commit themselves in writing to undertake a set of work over a given period.

While this partnership is an evident success, group-living for any length of time poses obvious social problems. While at Cross Street the trust deed drew up guide-lines against "anti-social" behaviour, the group members admit that they would have had no legal foot to stand on if they had really wanted to rid themselves of one of their number.

The other, and more established method of communal buying, which is established as a significant feature of both town and country property markets, is the splitting up of large houses into individual living units.

According to estate agents Bernard Thorpe inconveniently large country houses, particularly, are selling at about 20 per cent below the expected market value.

But the company warns that although buyers in the London area are ready to live in sections of a large property, the northern market is much more traditional.

The company had found that north of Huntingdon, buyers who are on the whole unused to living in flats place great store on detached dwellings and partnerships contemplating converting houses outside the London area might find it hard to achieve a reasonable market price.

In addition, unless the conversion provides for self-contained living units with privacy and separate access, the subsequent selling price is likely to be marked down by about 15 per cent at the value's discretion.

Patrick Donovan

Housing

Hidden pitfalls of joint ownership

National insurance

Why pay has been hard hit

Most working women who pay the special married women's stamp will by now have noticed quite a considerable, and possibly unexpected, hole in their pay packets.

The reason is that the lower national insurance contribution they pay was increased substantially in April.

That is not a great deal of money, given that those paying the full stamp may pay more than £21 a week. The most anyone paying the lower stamp has to find is £9.05 a week.

Yet it is a relatively large rise. And the reason is that, at last, those who pay the small stamp may be able to get something in return. For this special low national insurance payment has not, in the past, allowed married women to get any state benefits when they fall sick or become unemployed.

Now, people at work who fall ill can get sick pay from their employers. This takes the place of the sickness benefit paid by the Department of Health and Social Security. Sick pay can last for up to eight weeks a year, and married women paying the small stamp can receive it in the same way as everyone else.

This is the main reason for the extra contribution, but it does not end there. The new sick pay arrangements mean an end to industrial benefit - a weekly payment which anyone injured at work could get whether they were paying national insurance contributions or not.

In its place, you can get state sickness benefit after your sick pay stops, if you are still fit. Normally, to get sickness

benefit you have to have paid a set amount in national insurance contributions, and so married women on the small stamp would not be able to get it.

However, the new arrangements mean that where the illness is caused by injury or accident at work, these women will be able to get sickness benefit without having had to pay the necessary contributions. This is quite a big step forward.

If the illness caused by the work injury continues then you can get invalidity benefit - higher amount than sickness benefit - after you have received sickness benefit for six months. Invalidity benefit, in turn, can run right up to pension age, provided that you continue to be ill as a direct result of the work injury.

None of this could have happened a month ago. Only those paying the full contributions would have been able to get either sickness or invalidity benefit. So, although as a married woman you have to pay out more each week, now at least there is the possibility of getting something worthwhile back should you suffer the misfortune of an injury at work.

If an accident at work results in some permanent disablement - from the loss of a finger to the loss of a limb, for example - then it is possible to get disablement payments on top of any other benefits from the state. These payments can now be made from 15 weeks after the accident, and not 26 weeks as was the case before April this year.

Ian McDonald

Pensions could improve

Two recent pension fund reviews confirm what many - including the Centre for Policy Studies - have been saying for some time. Many pension funds are now "overfunded" - that is,

they have assets in excess of their liabilities to pay pensions, and could well afford to improve benefits for both "early leavers" and those already receiving their pension.

The review by consulting actuaries Cubie Wood went so far as to say that many

employers could now afford to index-link pensions.

Yet the likelihood is that these surpluses will not in many cases be used for the benefit of scheme members, but will simply be applied to reducing the employers' contributions to the pension funds in the coming years.

Employers argue that it is simply savings and roundabouts - that in the bad years they have had to pay extra to fund pension benefits.

If you want to know what makes our paper better, listen to this.

- Unless you happen to have a piece of Conqueror handy, you may find this demonstration a little difficult. However, it's not impossible.
- Take an ordinary piece of paper and shake it. This is the "rattle".
- Now imagine the sound you're hearing is sharper, clearer and much crisper. That's how a business letter written on Conqueror would sound. And look.
- Hold a piece to the light. You'll see our prestigious watermark centred on every sheet.
- Run your fingers over our distinctive laid lines and you'll feel a very superior texture.
- That's partly due to the cotton content.
- A tradition we've insisted on since 1888.
- Take a look at our range. Conqueror has the largest of any business stationery.
- Send off the coupon for a free Conqueror desk top jotter and sample folder.
- Then you can try this demonstration for yourself.
- And if you feel a little foolish rattling our paper, think how you'd look using an inferior business stationery.

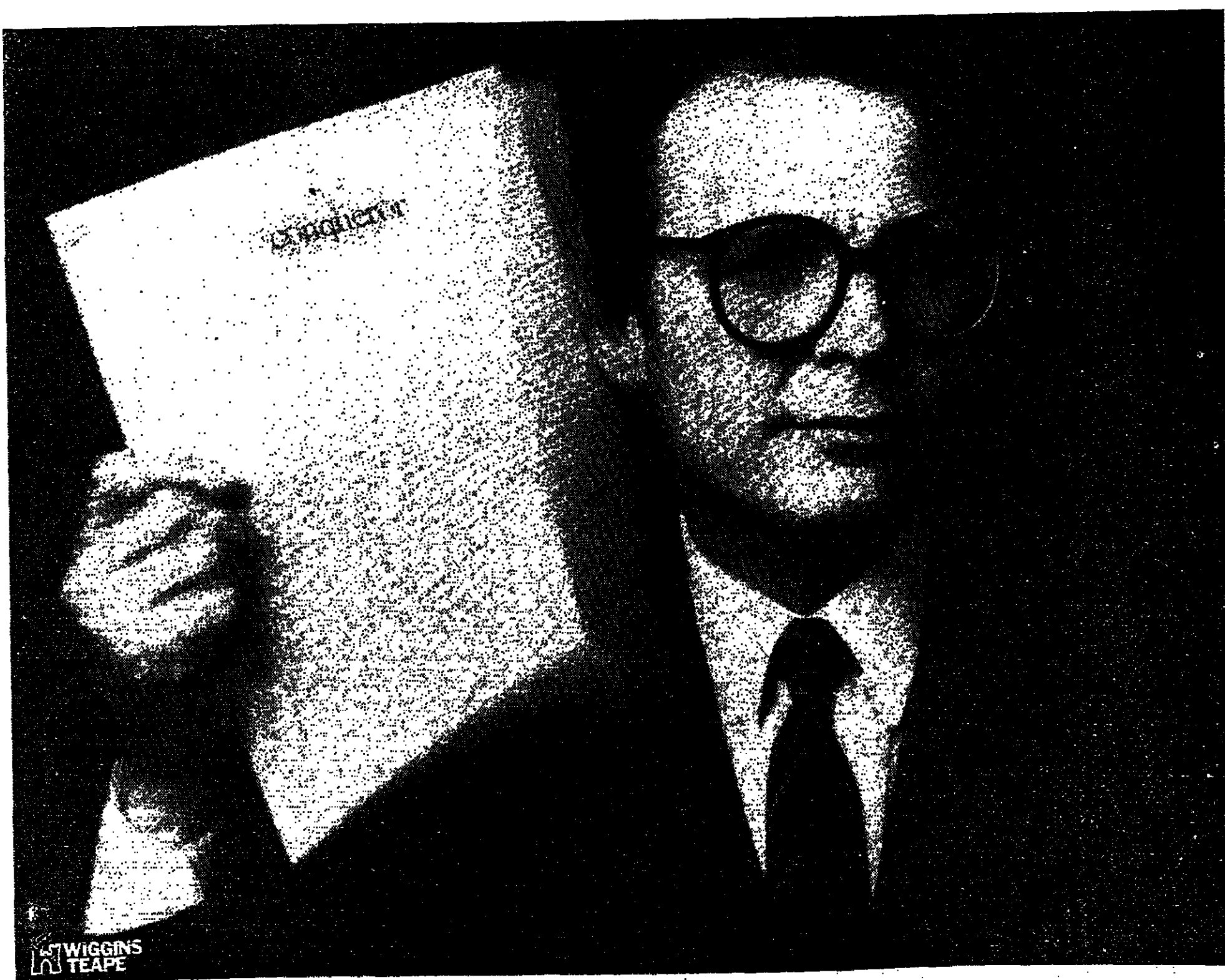


To: Wiggins Teape (UK) PLC, Conqueror Division, PO Box 88, Basingstoke RG21 2EL. Please send me the free desk-top jotter and samples of Conqueror quality stationery paper.

Name _____
Company _____
Position _____
Address _____

conqueror

THE CONQUEROR AND HORSEMAN BRAND LOGO IS A TRADE MARK OF WIGGINS TEAPE LTD



WIGGINS TEAPE

100 BRIGHT IDEAS, EVERY ONE FOR FAR LESS THAN YOU MIGHT THINK.

Come to the IBM Spring Market and join engineers, scientists and accountants from all over Britain as they discover that IBM makes small computers as well as big ones. Mingle with DP managers, lawyers, personnel officers and other business people as they light upon small systems that are simple to operate; from sizes small

enough to sit on a desk, up to intermediate systems; at prices that suit most budgets (and may well encourage one of the Financial Director's rare smiles). Just a breath of Spring air and you may well leap to one conclusion: that the time to have an IBM computer is *now!* **IBM**

THE IBM SPRING MARKETS OPEN IN:

Manchester

At last! A chance to savour a range of IBM's small systems at the IBM Spring Market. No hard sales talk, just help when you want it, and ample opportunity to compare what you're doing now with what you could be doing in the future. The IBM Spring Market will be held at 126 Washway Road, Sale, Cheshire, from 31st May to 24th June.

Leeds

IBM has 100 bright ideas that could help you become even more productive and efficient. At the IBM Spring Market. Our Spring Market in Leeds will take place at 11 Albion Street, from 1st June to 10th June.

Bristol

IBM has 100 bright ideas to help dispel drudgery and make your office even more productive. Come to the IBM Spring Market, take a look at a wide range of IBM small systems, and you'll see what we mean. The market in Bristol will take place in Temple Way, from 13th June to 17th June.

London

The IBM Spring Market is your chance to meet a wide range of IBM small systems and find out how they could help your business. Come and enjoy a technological treat in a relaxed setting. The markets will take place in London: 40 Basinghall Street - 6th June to 17th June and in the London area: 103 Wigmore Street - 31st May to 17th June Croydon: 17 Addiscombe Road - 23rd May to 27th May Welwyn Garden City: Rosanne House, Bridge Road, 6th June to 17th June.

Edinburgh

We're holding an event especially for you. Come to the IBM Spring Market and let our small systems make light of your workload. If you're an experienced user, it will be a revelation. If you've never used one before, it'll be a revolution. The Market in Edinburgh will be held at Century House, 31 St. Andrew's Square, from 6th June to 24th June.

Please fill in the coupon or attach your business card. Then send it to:

Amanda Tilley
IBM United Kingdom Limited
FREEPOST, The Quadrant, Richmond TW9 1BR (Telephone: 01-940 5656)

Dear Amanda, I would like to come to the IBM Spring Market in _____
Please send me more information.

Name _____ Position _____ Company name _____
Address _____ Post Code _____ Tel _____

Saturday

Television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Daville

Sunday

BBC 1

6.25 Open University (until 8.30) Michelangelo: 6.50 History of Maths: 7.15 Social Work under Attack: 7.40 Curriculum in Action: 8.05 Hidden Messages.

8.55 A Rented Room: Leon Errol comedy: 9.15 Get Smart: cartoons, video tape, tennis training and Spandau Ballet: 11.10 Film: No Limit (1983) George Formby in a comedy about the world of motor-cycling. With Florence Desmond.

12.30 Grandstand. The line-up is: 12.35 Football Focus, (with Bob Wilson); 1.00 News; 1.05 Rugby Union: Wanganui v The Lions; 1.20 Rugby: the Cornish Rally Tour de Corse; 1.30 International Golf: The Martini International; third round. From Wilmow; 1.55 Newbury Racing.

2.05 Profiles of inshore power boat world champion Roger Jenkins; 2.25 Newbury Racing; 2.35 Golf: further coverage from Wilmow; 2.50 Newbury Racing (the Locking Stakes).

3.10 Golf: back to Wilmow; 3.20 Newbury Racing; 3.40 Golf: more play in the Martini International; 3.50 Half-time scores; 3.55 Racing: Arle Coolmore Irish 2,000 Guineas, from the Curragh; 4.00 Rugby League: Hull v Widnes in the final of Slalom Lager Premiership Trophy; 4.40 Final Score.

5.10 Kung Fu the return of Kwai Chang Caine (David Carradine); 6.00 News; 6.10 Sport.

6.15 The Keith Harris Show: The ventriloquist stars in his first BBC TV series. The guests: singer Gloria Gaynor, comedian Jimmy Crichton, the folk dancers Los Indios and Sweet Dreams.

6.50 Pop Quiz: Roger Taylor and Hank Marvin captain their respective teams of John Martyn and Stephen Luscombe, and Suzi Quatro and Nick Lowe.

7.20 Film: The Runaway Train (1973) Disaster movie about 2000 soldiers in danger when their train's brakes fail. With Ben Johnson, Vera Miles, Martin Milner. Director: David Lowell Rich.

8.45 The Val Doonican Music Show: Howard Keel, Dianne Warwick and the Rumanian virtuoso of the Pan pipes, George Zamfir are the guests.

9.30 News. And sports round-up.

9.45 Dynasty: Claude plans revenge on Cecil Colby and Steven goes to Los Angeles, looking for his wife Sammy Jo.

10.35 Fanny by Gaslight: episode 2. Fanny (Chloe Salaman) discovers the Awful Truth about Lady Alicia (r).

11.30 Film: Ship Tracer (1977) Canadian-made thriller about a merciless debt-collector (David Peterson) and how he comes to see his future with different eyes. With John Lazarus. Directed by Zoltan P. Dalen. Ends at 1.00.

TV-am

6.00 Daybreak, followed by Good Morning Britain (presented by the Parkinsons) at 7.00, and the programme for the younger viewer, Data Run, at 8.40. Includes news at 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00 and 8.30. Sport at 6.30, 7.30 and in the leisure guide at 7.15, guest celebrity spot at 8.07. Jackie Genova's aerobics at 8.32. The guests in Data Run include Madness. Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 Sesame Street with The Muppet: 10.30 No 73: Magazine for young viewers. Includes everything from pop to cartoon.

12.15 World of Sport. The line-up is: 12.20 Ice Hockey (final of the Stanley Cup. From the US); 12.45 On the Ball (including highlights of the Aberdeen - Celtic match); 1.15 News.

1.20 The TV Seven. We see the 1.30, 2.00 and 2.30 from Newmarket, and the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 from Newcastle. News at 1.55; 2.55 Bowling (Frasier v Bugner preview); 3.15 Judo; 3.25 Speedway (England v US); 3.35 Racing (Castrol International Welsh Rally); 3.45 Half-time results.

3.50 The TV Seven (cont'd). We see the 4.00, 4.30 and 5.00 from the Curragh; 4.00 wrestling: three bouts from Bedford; 4.45 Results service, and classified pools check.

5.05 News from ITN.

5.15 The Smurfs; 5.30 Metal Mickey: The robot's melody causes other people to disappear. With Irene Handl (r).

6.00 The Fall Guy: Two sisters, both private investigators, attempt to steal classified information to stop a client being blackmailed.

7.00 Russ Abbot's Madhouse: Anarchic comedy show.

7.35 9-1-1: Comedy, contest and music; a music show which includes the French Revolution as its setting and the Lila Pimpel as its inspiration. The guests include John Inman.

8.35 T.J. Hooker: William Shatner does battle with a dangerous gang of burglars and an ambitious detective.

9.30 Tales of the Unexpected: Where's Your Sense of Humour? A remorseless prankster (Philip Jackson) is warned that one day, one of his jokes will go seriously wrong. With Penelope Nice.

10.00 News and sport; 10.15 The Big Match: Highlights from some of today's football matches.

11.15 London News: Followed by David Wilson versus Dave Whitcombe.

11.45 The Leeds Folk Festival: with The Furys and Davey Arthur.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.



Sir John Betjeman in Cornwall: a scene from Summoned by Bells (BBC 2, 7.50pm)

BBC 2

6.25 Open University (until 3.10). Film: It Always Rains on Sunday (1947) Atmospheric Saling Studios drama about an escaped prisoner (John McCallum) who hides out in his former girl friend's house. With George Winters, Jack Warner, Edward Chapman and Susan Shaw. Director: Robert Hamner.

4.40 International Golf: The Martini International. From Wilmow.

5.30 The Sky at Night: Patrick Moore goes under the Dakota hills to learn about an observatory that collects neutrinos from the sun (r).

5.50 Grandstand. First session of the bridge tournament between Great Britain and the US. From Paisnisky House in Gloucestershire. Commentary by Jeremy Flint. The Times. States of Mind: Sir Ernst Gombrich, author of Art and Illusion, about the psychological processes that underlie the making of pictures. Talks to Jonathan Miller. 7.05 News. And sport.

7.20 L for Laetia: Comedy series with Brian Murphy as the driving school owner whose clients include his bank manager's wife (Hilde Brail) (r).

7.50 Summoned by Bells: A second chance to see the whole of the John Betjeman autobiography, sequences from which appeared in the recent Time with Betjeman series on BBC TV (r).

8.45 Roger Moore's Live Here Any More: Final episode of the sad comedy series in which Jonathan Pryce plays the divorced husband who has to face up to the prospect of a new future. Co-stars Diana Fletcher and Kate Fahy (r).

9.20 Film International: Les Femmes de Rochefort (1986). Enchanting romantic musical with Catherine Deneuve and the late Francoise Dorsey (they were real sisters) as twins who, at a fair, meet the men of their dreams. With George Chakiris, Gene Kelly and Danielle Darrieux. Directed by Jacques Demy. With English sub-titles. 11.20 News.

11.30 John Denver: Guitar and his Music. The popular singer on stage at the Apollo Victoria, London. Ends at 12.25.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads from Pilgrim's Progress.

CHANNEL 4

2.20 Power Play: The studio correct, observing the same correct procedures that a real court would follow, debates the establishment of an enterprise board to invest in local business (r).

2.45 Film: Orchestra Wives (1942) Happy-go-lucky musical, notable mainly for its featuring Glenn Miller and his orchestra. With George Montgomery, Cesar Romero and Ann Rutherford.

4.35 Passover: The championship final. Nyree Dawn Porter and Tim Brooke-Taylor assist the two contestants.

5.05 Brookside: Second showing of the week's two episodes (r).

6.00 Square Pegs: American high school comedy series. A priest is called in to free a student from the spell cast by a video game.

6.30 News Headlines. Followed by 7 days with Michael Charlton and Helena Hayman (r).

7.00 A Week in Politics: A special pre-election edition replaces the scheduled debate on the conflict. This house has no confidence in Her Majesty's Government.

7.45 World of Animation: Cartoon compilation by Richard Evans (r).

8.00 The Great Bird Race: Bird-spotting contest between two teams representing Country Life and the Fauna and Flora Conservation Society. With Bill Oddie.

9.05 M.A.S. A Woman Now. The Brazilian-made drama serial about a divorced woman (Regina Duarte). Tonight, she takes responsibility for her 75-year-old grandmother whom no-one wants to look after.

10.00 Bouquet of Barbed Wire: Gavin (James Aubrey) begins a love affair with his mother-in-law (Sheila Allen) (r).

11.00 The Late Clive James. The guests are the writers John Mortimer and Edna O'Brien and historian A. P. Taylor.

11.45 Naked City: A loving husband, affectionate father and law-abiding citizen (Theodore Bikel) picks up a sub-machine gun and slaughters the captain and crew of a cabin cruiser on the Hudson river. Lieut Parker (Horace McMahon) suspects a link between the mass killer and a gang leader.

12.40 Closedown.

12.40 Closedown.

12.40 Closedown.

12.40 Closedown.

12.40 Closedown.

12.40 Closedown.

12.40 Closedown.

12.40 Closedown.

12.40 Closedown.

12.40 Closedown.

12.40 Closedown.

12.40 Closedown.

12.40 Closedown.

BBC 1

6.25 Open University (until 8.55) Novel and TV: 6.50 Porphyry Wopple Directed: 7.15 Computer Systems: 7.40 Latin Squares; 8.05 Virus Reproduction; 8.30 Chemistry. 9.00 Pigeon Street (r); 9.15 Knock Knock: with Shek Gupta, Mike Amatt, and Christopher Lickarp; 9.30 This is the Day: A Bishop visits a farm at Crich, Derbyshire, during this non-denominational religious programme.

10.00 Asian Magazine: The fight against unemployment in Leicester; 10.30 Micros in the Classroom (from BBC2); 10.55 World-Cultural Education: black children in white schools, and the problem of the school report (r).

11.20 Tale-Montage: La coup de foudre (r); 11.45 Weekend World: The effective use of Lip-Reading: for the hard of hearing (r); 12.35 The Unemployment Industry: the alternative of self-employment.

1.00 Farming: 1.25 The Past Afloat: sail and steam ships (r); 1.50 News headlines.

1.55 Film: The Lemon Drop Kid (1951) Bob Hope comedy, based on a Damon Runyon story about a work-rate tipster who has to pay a gang leader (Fred Clark) the 10,000 dollars he made him lose. With Marilyn Maxwell.

3.25 South and Jones: comedy western.

4.15 Match of the Day: Jimmy Hill and Bob Wilson present football highlights and news.

5.15 Face the Music: Joseph Cooper puts questions to Patrick O'Connell, Russell Harty, Richard Baker and to special guest Julian Lloyd Webber; 5.50 News.

6.00 Antiques Roadshow: Arthur Negus and Hugh Scully in Southport.

6.40 Your Songs of Praise: Chorus: Thora Hird introduces viewers' requested hymns.

7.15 The Blue and the Grey: Part one of an ambitious American Civil War drama (parts 2 and 3 tomorrow and Tuesday), focusing on two families fighting on different sides in the conflict. Starring John Hammond, Stacy Keach, Robert Vaughn and, as Lincoln, Gregory Peck. Directed by Andrew McLaglen (see Weekend Classics, page 7).

9.30 News: with Jan Leeming.

9.45 That's Life: with Esther Rantzen and Company.

10.30 Heart of the Matter: George Thomas, retiring Speaker of the House of Commons, and other outgoing politicians (including Jo Grimond and Angus Maude) talk about the morality and honesty of politicians.

11.05 Orchestra: Part five (of six). The impact of Wagner. Richard Strauss, Debussy, Stravinsky and Schoenberg on the sound that orchestra made. With Jane Glover.

11.35 Sergeant Bilko: Bill Silvers as the immortal sergeant; 12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

BBC 1

6.25 Open University (until 8.55) Novel and TV: 6.50 Porphyry Wopple Directed: 7.15 Computer Systems: 7.40 Latin Squares; 8.05 Virus Reproduction; 8.30 Chemistry. 9.00 Pigeon Street (r); 9.15 Knock Knock: with Shek Gupta, Mike Amatt, and Christopher Lickarp; 9.30 This is the Day: A Bishop visits a farm at Crich, Derbyshire, during this non-denominational religious programme.

10.00 Asian Magazine: The fight against unemployment in Leicester; 10.30 Micros in the Classroom (from BBC2); 10.55 World-Cultural Education: black children in white schools, and the problem of the school report (r).

11.20 Tale-Montage: La coup de foudre (r); 11.45 Weekend World: The effective use of Lip-Reading: for the hard of hearing (r); 12.35 The Unemployment Industry: the alternative of self-employment.

1.00 Farming: 1.25 The Past Afloat: sail and steam ships (r); 1.50 News headlines.

1.55 Film: The Lemon Drop Kid (1951) Bob Hope comedy, based on a Damon Runyon story about a work-rate tipster who has to pay a gang leader (Fred Clark) the 10,000 dollars he made him lose. With Marilyn Maxwell.

3.25 South and Jones: comedy western.

4.15 Match of the Day: Jimmy Hill and Bob Wilson present football highlights and news.

5.15 Face the Music: Joseph Cooper puts questions to Patrick O'Connell, Russell Harty, Richard Baker and to special guest Julian Lloyd Webber; 5.50 News.

6.00 Antiques Roadshow: Arthur Negus and Hugh Scully in Southport.

6.40 Your Songs of Praise: Chorus: Thora Hird introduces viewers' requested hymns.

7.15 The Blue and the Grey: Part one of an ambitious American Civil War drama (parts 2 and 3 tomorrow and Tuesday), focusing on two families fighting on different sides in the conflict. Starring John Hammond, Stacy Keach, Robert Vaughn and, as Lincoln, Gregory Peck. Directed by Andrew McLaglen (see Weekend Classics, page 7).

9.30 News: with Jan Leeming.

9.45 That's Life: with Esther Rantzen and Company.

10.30 Heart of the Matter: George Thomas, retiring Speaker of the House of Commons, and other outgoing politicians (including Jo Grimond and Angus Maude) talk about the morality and honesty of politicians.

11.05 Orchestra: Part five (of six). The impact of Wagner. Richard Strauss, Debussy, Stravinsky and Schoenberg on the sound that orchestra made. With Jane Glover.

11.35 Sergeant Bilko: Bill Silvers as the immortal sergeant; 12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

BBC 1

6.25 Open University (until 8.55) Novel and TV: 6.50 Porphyry Wopple Directed: 7.15 Computer Systems: 7.40 Latin Squares; 8.05 Virus Reproduction; 8.30 Chemistry. 9.00 Pigeon Street (r); 9.15 Knock Knock: with Shek Gupta, Mike Amatt, and Christopher Lickarp; 9.30 This is the Day: A Bishop visits a farm at Crich, Derbyshire, during this non-denominational religious programme.

10.00 Asian Magazine: The fight against unemployment in Leicester; 10.30 Micros in the Classroom (from BBC2); 10.55 World-Cultural Education: black children in white schools, and the problem of the school report (r).

11.20 Tale-Montage: La coup de foudre (r); 11.45 Weekend World: The effective use of Lip-Reading: for the hard of hearing (r); 12.35 The Unemployment Industry: the alternative of self-employment.

1.00 Farming: 1.25 The Past Afloat: sail and steam ships (r); 1.50 News headlines.

1.55 Film: The Lemon Drop Kid (1951) Bob Hope comedy, based on a Damon Runyon story about a work-rate tipster who has to pay a gang leader (Fred Clark) the 10,000 dollars he made him lose. With Marilyn Maxwell.

3.25 South and Jones: comedy western.

4.15 Match of the Day: Jimmy Hill and Bob Wilson present football highlights and news.

5.15 Face the Music: Joseph Cooper puts questions to Patrick O'Connell, Russell Harty, Richard Baker and to special guest Julian Lloyd Webber; 5.50 News.

6.00 Antiques Roadshow: Arthur Negus and Hugh Scully in Southport.

6.40 Your Songs of Praise: Chorus: Thora Hird introduces viewers' requested hymns.

7.15 The Blue and the Grey: Part one of an ambitious American Civil War drama (parts 2 and 3 tomorrow and Tuesday), focusing on two families fighting on different sides in the conflict. Starring John Hammond, Stacy Keach, Robert Vaughn and, as Lincoln, Gregory Peck. Directed by Andrew McLaglen (see Weekend Classics, page 7).

9.30 News: with Jan Leeming.

9.45 That's Life: with Esther Rantzen and Company.

10.30 Heart of the Matter: George Thomas, retiring Speaker of the House of Commons, and other outgoing politicians (including Jo Grimond and Angus Maude) talk about the morality and honesty of politicians.

11.05 Orchestra: Part five (of six). The impact of Wagner. Richard Strauss, Debussy, Stravinsky and Schoenberg on the sound that orchestra made. With Jane Glover.

11.35 Sergeant Bilko: Bill Silvers as the immortal sergeant; 12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

12.00 Weather forecast.

BBC 1

6.25 Open University (until 8.55) Novel and TV: 6.50 Porphyry Wopple Directed: 7.15 Computer Systems: 7.40 Latin Squares; 8.05 Virus Reproduction; 8.30 Chemistry. 9.00 Pigeon Street (r); 9.15 Knock Knock: with Shek Gupta, Mike Amatt, and Christopher Lickarp; 9.30 This is the Day: A Bishop visits a farm at Crich, Derbyshire, during this non-denominational religious programme.

10.00 Asian Magazine: The fight against unemployment in Leicester; 10.30 Micros in the Classroom (from BBC2); 10.55 World-Cultural Education: black children in white schools, and the problem of the school report (r).

11.20 Tale-Montage: La coup de foudre (r); 11.45 Weekend World: The effective use of Lip-Reading: for the hard of hearing (r); 12.35 The Unemployment Industry: the alternative of self-employment.

1.00 Farming: 1.25 The Past Afloat: sail and steam ships (r); 1.50 News headlines.

1.55 Film: The Lemon Drop Kid (1951) Bob Hope comedy, based on a Damon Runyon story about a work-rate tipster who has to pay a gang leader (Fred Clark) the 10,000 dollars he made him lose. With Marilyn Maxwell.

3.25 South and Jones: comedy western.

4.15 Match of the Day: Jimmy Hill and Bob Wilson present football highlights and news.

Cape In	23	68	Lucas	17	83	Patt	19	88	Vernon	21	70
C. Mar	23	70	Lucas	-	-	Prager	21	70	Vernon	22	72
Chadwick	23	70	L. Angelen	18	68	Reyk, Ark	18	48	Wagner	24	75